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30 April 1980

# **USSR Report**

**POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

**No. 1029**

**Highlights from Turkmen Press**

**October 1979 - January 1980**



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30 April 1980

**USSR REPORT**  
**POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**  
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**HIGHLIGHTS FROM TURKMEN PRESS**  
**OCTOBER 1979 - JANUARY 1980**

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CULTURAL, LITERARY AFFAIRS

LITERATURE CRITICIZED FOR LACK OF CURRENT THEMES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 16 Dec 79 p 3

[Report by A. Konstantinov, nonstaff correspondent of TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA:  
"The Horizons of Criticism"]

[Text] Appreciable changes for the better have occurred in that area of literary work called criticism in the period of just over 7 years which has elapsed since promulgation of the CPSU Central Committee decree "Literary-Artistic Criticism." New journals--LITERATURNOYE OBOZRENIYE and LITERATURNAYA OCHEBA--have appeared whose purpose is to contribute to propaganda of the achievements of contemporary Soviet literature. The collective anthologies of the articles of young critics "Sverstniki" [Of the Same Age] and "Molodyye o molodykh" [The Young About the Young] have been published, there have been new books by their senior comrades in the pen.... The work of the literary-criticism sections of all journals and newspapers, including the journal ASHKHABAD and our republic periodical press, has been enlivened....

In reviewing what has been done by Turkmen critics in recent years one involuntarily arrives at the thought that the time has come to sum up at least the preliminary results of their activity, ponder the path that has been traversed and chart the prospects for the future. That is why the traveling session of the Council for Turkmen Literature which was held recently in Ashkhabad appears highly opportune.

A group of Moscow writers participated in the session: L. Karelina, chairman of the USSR Writers Union Council for Turkmen Literature and secretary of the USSR Writers Union Board, Yu. Lopusov, executive secretary of the USSR Writers Union Council for Work With Young Men of Letters, the literary critic S. Aliyeva, the young poet and critic A. Priyma and A. Tagan, executive secretary of the Council for Turkmen Literature.

Opening the session, Tashli Kurbanov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Writers Union Board, expressed the hope that the discussion of the development paths of Turkmen criticism would be of a businesslike, constructive and, where necessary, impartial nature. Our criticism, he said, appears sufficiently

mature for high demands to be made of it. It is perfectly capable of being not only a propagandist of literary achievements but also the first counselor to the writer, able at the required moment to support and, where necessary, correct him.

Contemporary Turkmen literature provides abundant material for its development at the literary-criticism level, L. Karelina, leader of the delegation of Moscow writers, said in his speech. Its already rich experience and the present state of affairs afford an opportunity for putting this literature on the same footing as the literatures of other fraternal republics of our multi-national motherland. However, precisely because the ranks of the literary organization of Turkmenistan are spreading and increasingly more books by Turkmen authors are being published literary work demands skilled analysis and a correct appreciation both of manifest achievements and no less manifest failures.

This is precisely the task which literary criticism is called upon to serve, D. Nuraliyev, chief of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Language and Literature Institute imeni Makhtumkuli Literary Theory Section, said in support of L. Karelina in his speech on the principal development trends of literary criticism in Turkmenistan. These trends are such, in the speaker's opinion, that it is possible even now to speak of the visible influence of criticism on the current literary process. The books of U. Abdullayev, A. Muradov, Dzh. Allakov, A. Karayev, S. Muradov and Kh. Tangryberdyyev and the articles of A. Annayev, Sh. Gel'dyyeva and K. Choliyev provide a broad panorama of contemporary Turkmen literature, "lighting up" every noteworthy phenomenon therein. It is particularly gratifying that from a study of the works of the writers of the older generation our critics are turning increasingly often to the works of young writers--analyzing their novels and short stories and poems and verses, they write in such flexible genres as the journal and newspaper article and the review of a just-published book.

At the same time a certain anxiety is caused by the fact that the interest of writers in general and critics in particular in contemporary subject matter is less appreciable than in historical topics. S. Aliyeva drew the attention of those present to this. Let us not, she said, forget the critic's "dependent position"--dependent on the material offered him by the writer. And while demanding of the critic a constant "aiming at contemporaneity" in his work we must primarily address this demand to the writers. And this is precisely where the extent of the critic's influence on fiction is revealed: it is the critic's task, in particular, to demand from his lofty tribune the writers' appeal to contemporaneity and "incorporation" therein.

The masters of perhaps the most flexible literary genre--poetry--are sensitive in this respect, Candidate of Philology A. Karayev said. The lyric heroes of K. Kurbannepesov, A. Atadzhanyan, K. Ezizov, A. Agabayev, I. Nuryyev and B. Dzhutdiyev are our contemporaries, and their life experience is identical with ours. It is natural that books of poetry whose pages reveal the full-fledged image of the hero of our days attract the readers'

attention. The interest which they arouse is so great that at time debates, albeit as yet short-lived, arise about this poetry anthology or the other, as do arguments about topical problems of the development of contemporary Turkmen poetry. A typical example of which is the debate recently conducted in the republic newspaper EDEBIYAT VE SUNGAT.

Without the discussion element serious critical dialog is inconcievable, A. Priyma agreed with A. Karayev. The very spirit of debate and the school of literary polemics contributes to the young critic's professional development. Concentrating attention on questions of the rearing of the literary replacement shift, A. Priyma described the experience of the Rostov literary organization in this sphere.

Problems of the study of the craftsmanship of Turkmen writers on the basis of the material of contemporary prose were the subject of the speech of Doctor of Philology D. Allakov. Prose has traditionally--and rightly so--occupied the leading place in our literature. And, consequently, criticism should choose prose as its basic reference point, not of course, to the detriment of other genres. The books of such prose writers as, say, K. Kurban-sakhatov, T. Dzhumagel'dyyev, B. Khudaynazarov, N. Dzhumayev, T. Kurbanov, Yu. Belov, V. Rybin, A. Durdyev, A. Taganov and others deserve the most serious discussion at a professional literary-criticism level. A whole number of monographs and collections of articles which examine the works of Turkmen writers which merited readers' extensive recognition has already been published here. At the same time it would be desirable to see the list thereof extended in the next few years.

And for this it is necessary to enlist young literary forces, Yu. Lopusov, who described the Moscow literary organization's experience in fostering young writers, observed in his speech. He emphasized that the neophyte men of letters taking up the "critical pen" for the first time must be helped in every way, particularly their being afforded space in the republic periodical press as often as possible.

The theater critic A. Annayev, who devoted his speech to an analysis of the problems of conflict and character in contemporary Turkmen drama, drew attention to the not entirely felicitous state of affairs in criticism of Turkmen dramatic material. We are acutely confronted with the question not only of the new approach of our dramatists G. Mukhtarov, B. Sukhanov, A. Mimiliyev, M. Kurbanklychev and others to the subject of contemporaneity but also of the new, more exacting approach of the critics to their work, he said.

I see the lively, interesting and really frank debate which developed at the session as a kind of introduction to the big festival to be held next year—the Soviet Literature Festival on Turkmen soil—O. Kuz'min, deputy chief of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Culture Department, said. Literature and literary life are constantly in a state of development.

For this very reason the exchange of work experience by the Moscow, Rostov and Turkmen literary organizations which took shape here seems productive. Taking account of the experience of the Muscovites and Rostov people, we will apply all our strength to foster a new generation of young men of letters on Turkmen soil, including critics.

The writers B. Khudaynazarov, A. Agabayev, R. Aliyev and A. Aborskiy also spoke at the session.

Summing up the results of the session, L. Kareljin observed the following, in particular: it was good that the debate which took place did not amount solely to a discussion of what has already been done and that it grew into a dialog concerning the prospects and the tomorrow of literary criticism in the republic.

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CULTURAL, LITERARY AFFAIRS

LITERATURE FAILS TO MENTION ROLE OF PARTY

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 1 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by Oraz Yagmirov on Turkmen novels' treatment of the party]

[Summary] There are weaknesses in the treatment of "the party relationship" in B. Khudaynazarov's "Akar suvun aydymy" and A. Atadzhanov's "Oztanyshlarayn." Both relate undesirable happenings without reference to the party or to corrective action by it: "Where is the party?" This is a trend "of recent years."

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CULTURAL, LITERARY AFFAIRS

FILMS LACK CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 14 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial on educative role of films]

[Summary] The Turkmen SSR's film studies display a lack of "creative ideological content" in films, weak development of the role of criticism and an absence of contemporary themes and do not do enough dubbing of other studies' best productions for Turkmen audiences.

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CULTURAL, LITERARY AFFAIRS

TURKMEN SCHOLARS ROW OVER LITERARY LANGUAGE

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 4

[Nobatguly Redzhebov critique: "Strange 'Criticism'"]

[Summary] An article in the literary magazine EDEBIYAT VE SUNGAT of 19 December by a philologist, Nuryagdy Nartyyev, about "the writer's language" produces a long string of examples of alleged bad Turkmen in recent literary works and, in particular, condemns "dialectalisms" and cites Chekhov's and Maksim Gorkiy's condemnations of immature prose and of village speech borrowings in support of this polemic. We strongly support the use of dialectalisms. "The Turkmen literary language is a still growing and not yet crystallized language." The Turkmen Academy of Sciences' Turkmen Dictionary (1962) contains the words "blacked" by Comrade Nartyyev. Before printing this article, the compilers of the magazine would have done well to consult the dictionary themselves.

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CULTURAL, LITERARY AFFAIRS

ANTI-RELIGIOUS HERO 'UNCONVINCING'

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 13 Jan 80 p 4

[Sh. Khalmukhammedov review: "A Tale of the Beauties of the Karakum"]

[Summary] Allaberdi Khayyдов's book "A Million Steps" is a novel about a trek on foot across the Karakum desert. The book has an ecological moral and is in line with party and government decisions on the environment. Its theme is love for the Turkmen land. Its hero, Muhammed, says "the desert is my home," and the reader feels that too. The characters he meets on his trek are mostly worthy students of the area, for example, an archaeologist (Russian) or denizens of it (that is, shepherd, Turkmen), but he also encounters some bad characters. One of these is the ishan (Moslem elder) Salih, who "tries to entangle him in a web of mumbo jumbo and claims to be the custodian of an allegedly sacred hujra built years ago way out in the desert" (a hujra is a cell for religious study). The antipathy of both the hero and the author for Salih and his like-minded evil companions is apparent in some of the details of the hero's reactions to their approaches. But when at the end of the book they humbly promise to abandon their evil ways entirely, this part of the story does not quite carry conviction with the reader.

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CULTURAL, LITERARY AFFAIRS

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE MUST IMPROVE

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 23 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial on children's literature]

[Summary] There are still shortcomings in the field of Turkmen children's books. There is a wealth of books available, but not much effort to raise the artistic or narrative level of the literature, and this is the case even with well-known writers. There are no memorably exciting children's books, or any which try to raise the level of their readers' intellectual culture, and story-telling is very dry in style: the thoughts and intentions of the characters are not brought out. Art must illuminate life and help the readers to build a new life. The Turkmen SSR Writers Union and the editorial teams of newspapers and magazines must give more attention to this matter. The need is to educate Soviet children in the socialist virtues. "it must be the sacred duty of every writer to create work of high artistry, giving talented accounts of the heroic bravery of Soviet children and of their noble duties in the development of Soviet society and glorifying Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism."

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## RELIGION, 'VESTIGES OF THE PAST'

### MORE TURKMEN YOUTH WEAR MOSLEM AMULETS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 30 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by ethnographer S. Demidov: "'Mysteries' of Amulets"]

[Text] Once, passing the market grounds in Ashkhabad, my attention was drawn to a group of people thickly clustered around a man seated on a stool who was animatedly explaining in three languages--Azerbaijani, Armenian and Russian--the significance of the "goods" set out in front of him in little tin boxes which had been blackened by time.

What was there not here! Little pecan nuts, possibly from our Botanical Gardens, "mummy," which was more like small pieces of smelted asphalt, various rootlets, particles of crystal, liquid in phials of various sizes.... The "druggist's" patter could be heard: this now is for relief, and this, when you have lumbago, rub this in for relief from rheumatism, and this for bleeding. All this was vividly reminiscent of a scene from the life of a quack healer from the Middle Ages.

Next to the rootlets and nuts lay little colored wooden triangles and small black and large transparent glass primitive beads with eyelets.

"And what is this for?" I asked the lively salesman.

"This is 'dagdan' and 'gez mondzhuk.' To keep the evil eye away from a child," he replied without batting an eyelid.

He has for many months now been hawking these "goods," which are, unfortunately, in demand. The same picture may be seen at the capital's second-hand market, where several such salesmen and, more often, market women appear on Sundays.

These facts are amazing and alarming. For militia and public health workers and representatives of public organizations, not to mention members of the bazaar committee, pass indifferently by the traders in dubious drugs and

amulets. And they have all somehow become used to the illegal trades of various rascals getting rich at the expense of certain excessively gullible people. It is high time to apply the force of the law to the charlatans.

Primitive wooden dagdan amulets of various sizes in the form of little triangles, mushrooms, combs and little pumpkins and simply in the form of a piece of wood still frequently "adorn" the chest of elderly and, sometimes, young women and small children even. They are part of the obligatory set of charms suspended on the particolored braid which ties the sleeve of the smock-veil which is thrown over the head of some bride or other, they hang from the necks of cows and camels and, at times, are suspended in front of the windshield of the latest automobile models.

The same may be said of the "dog"--triangular and four-sided sacs with fillings varying from sayings from the Koran to a lump of salt, a small piece of coal, a small piece of stucco from a "sacred" spot or a boar's tooth. One catches sight even more often of black beads with white eyelets on parti-colored braid--"aladzha"--the so-called "gaz mondzhuk." The solicitous mother or grandmother ties this "guarantee" against disasters around the plump wrist of a 2-3-year-old child.

Unfortunately, the wearing of this "decoration," together with little gold crosses, has also been spreading in recent years among the youth, the bulk of whom could by no means be called believers, by virtue of the whims of fashion.

One time on a day off I and a comrade decided to climb Mt Markau from the Chuli side. At the foot of the mountain, in a narrow ravine, we came across a group of tourists from the Firyuza Tourist Center. They were mainly people in Turkmenia for the first time, and there was much here that was unfamiliar to them. A few people had settled themselves down in the shade of a small thick dagdan tree standing by itself. I said jokingly that they were sitting under a holy tree. We were immediately showered with questions. It turned out, of course, to be more than merely a matter of just one tree, and I had to make up a short improvised talk about religious vestiges.

When the group had left, one of the tourists, a middle-aged person, came up to me and asked more precisely: is this really a dagdan? It happened that he himself was from Tashauzskaya Oblast and had never seen a dagdan before. I was somewhat surprised at such persistent curiosity, but when we had climbed a little higher and I glanced back, I understood the reason: the "curious one" was hastily cutting off a thick branch with a knife. Who knows how many amulets he will make when he gets home!

I recall another typical incident. During Turkmen television's shooting of the documentary film "Mysteries of Amulets" a small filming group traveled to the Bakhardenkaya Rayon Polyclinic to film a surgery scene in the children's consultation clinic. The surgery was conducted by an honored doctor of the republic, an experienced therapist, who was to have given an

understanding of the futility and even outright harm of a belief in amulets often go to parents or relatives of the patient sometimes turning to medical representatives when it is too late. How strange it was then that throughout the entire hour not one woman with a child showed up in the consultation building.

A member of the film crew chanced to leave the premises and discovered the reason for this: at the gates of the hospital grounds where the consulting clinic was situated stood one of the therapist's colleagues who was turning back women with children in their arms if he spotted amulets on them. And so that there were no young patients and mammas without amulets, no one could break through the unexpected cordon. This, if you will permit the expression, successor to Hippocrates explained his actions to the women by saying that they would be filmed for the republic's satirical magazine NAYZA. He did not think, naturally, about the fact that certain children might have been in need of urgent medical advice or assistance. Just as long as one's dirty linen was not washed in public--just as long as the wrongly understood honor of the establishment where he worked was not sullied.

Recently, descending the steps of a respectable establishment of the republic, I noticed that my comrade, who was waiting for me at the entrance, was standing next to someone's elegant "Zhiguli" and making me some enigmatic signs: he had recently acquired an operator's license and he now had an increased interest in automobiles. "He has probably spotted some unusual part," I thought. However, the "unusual part" proved to be a quite thick tuft of reddish hair fixed in the most prominent place--between the mirror and front windshield--intended to "protect" the new car and its driver from the "evil" eye and from the potential disasters and accidents which lie in wait for car drivers.

These three incidents, three observations represent the main facets of the belief in amulets. The blind, traditional belief in the "sanctity" and magical powers of certain objects is at work in the first of them. After all, a person has never seen a dagdan tree in his life, but wishes to use it as an amulet! In the second incident we have a noncritical attitude displayed toward vestiges of the past by some of the people called on to fight against them. And in the third we have the paradoxical combination of ancient superstitions and the present day.

Of course, there is nothing mysterious in amulets. Upon examination, the "mysteries" of many amulets prove, as a rule, to be actual properties of the objects filtered in ancient times through the prism of the magical, superstitious notions of our distant forebears who were unable to explain the phenomena occurring in nature and man's organism and psyche.

The dagdan tree, which is found in the crevices of Kopet-Dag, has very hard wood. The old men call it demir agach--iron wood. This was the principal reason for it being put in the category of "holy" trees.

The "power" of the dog-sacs lies in their "filling." I have in my private collection more than 40 such sacs from Ashkhabad, Bakharden, Bayram-Ali, Serakhs and Sakar-Chag. The majority of them contains small pieces of paper with clumsily written lines of imitations of Arabic sentences from the Koran and individual letters of the Arabic alphabet. On rare occasions there are more competently written lines, but containing nothing unusual, however. Here belief in the "holy power" of the words of the Koran is used, as we can see, for speculation on superstitious sentiments.

As we have already said, a number of the dog-sacs contains salt, small pieces of coal or a spent match even, a piece of stucco, bristle or a boar's tooth. Back in ancient times man came to consider salt, which has since time immemorial played a tremendous part in man's life, and as an effective means of fighting the spoiling of food products, sacred. Fire (pieces of coal and the spent match are symbols thereof)--as an all-consuming and "all-purging" element--also. It is not for nothing that the expression "ot astynda bela galmaz"--"fire will leave neither misfortune nor unhappiness"--has been preserved in Turkmen folklore since ancient times. The stucco or dust in the amulets is usually presented as having been taken from a "sacred" spot. The bristle and tooth of a boar, as an "unclean" animal, are also, allegedly by virtue of their "uncleanliness," designed to neutralize an "unclean" look. The particolored aladzha-braid, the shining mother-of-pearl or the kauri-cockleshells, which are unusual for these parts, are also designed, thanks to their noticeability and unfamiliarity, to attract to themselves the attention of the "evil" look and save the owner from its baneful consequences.

It may be objected that this is done simply from custom and tradition. But it hardly needs to be proved that a person who uses for a particular purpose objects which are still clearly comprehended as amulets is yielding directly or indirectly to the influence of superstitious ideas.

With respect to the fashion of wearing "gaz mondzhuk" and crosses the question is somewhat more complex. The majority of young people attaches no particular significance to them, and certain of them do not even know of the magical background. You ask them: "Are you afraid of the 'evil eye'?" Laughter. "Do you wear it for its beauty?" A surprised shrug of the shoulders. Nevertheless, they are worn--fashion....

What can we say to such people? My advice is to draw their attention to Turkmen national ornaments--both ancient and modern--which are always so striking to our guests and which, of course, are beyond comparison with the crude hair braid and tasteless beads.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work" points to the importance of an intensification of atheistic education. It is recommended that concrete measures be formulated and implemented in this field. An important part here is being played by

the struggle against religious prejudices, superstition and harmful vestiges of the past, including of course, the struggle against amulets and witchdoctor's drugs. And it is necessary here, naturally, to galvanize the activity of the intelligentsia, particularly the rural intelligentsia. I would like to see the ideological workers of the countryside also paying more attention, together with the vestiges connected with the principal tenets of Islam, to exposing the various superstitions of a social nature, particularly those connected with amulets.

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RELIGION, 'VESTIAGES OF THE PAST'

COUNCIL FAILS TO PROMOTE 'PROGRESSIVE TRADITIONS'

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 23 Dec 79 p 2

[Article by A. Babayev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, on how the academy is implementing the ideological requirements of recent CPSU Central Committee directives]

[Summary] The council on the problem "Scientific Atheism and Progressive Traditions and Customs" is supposed to be coordinating academic work in this subject and making recommendations, but "regrettably, activity in this field is still quite clearly inadequate." "The work of the council must be raised to its proper level." It must engage in a continuing study of the subject to bring about a broad diffusion of these "progressive traditions."

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## LANGUAGE POLICY

### CONFERENCE ON RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TEACHING HELD IN ASHKHABAD

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Oct 79 p 3

[Interview with Assistant Prof A. D. Azimova: "I Would Like to Learn Russian..."]

[Text] The Third Regional Scientific Methods Conference of Scholars and Russian Studies Lecturers of Nonlinguistic VUZ's of Central Asia and Kazakhstan opens today in the capital of the republic.

The Turkmen Polytechnical Institute, where the conference is being held, currently has a festive appearance. The conference hall, where numerous guests have assembled, and the foyer, where an exhibition of papers by Russian studies scholars and students' work has been opened, are elegantly decorated.

TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA correspondent K. Dzhunelov met A. D. Azimova, member of the organizing committee, candidate of pedagogy, assistant professor and head of the Turkmen Polytechnical Institute Russian Language Department, and requested her answers to a few questions.

[Question] Arzygul' Dovranovna, kindly tell us the theme of the conference. Who is participating?

[Answer] Our conference is devoted to questions of an improvement in the methods of teaching Russian and also to an exchange of experience of the instruction of students of national groups in the VUZ's of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Its title is "Linguistic Principles of the Instruction of Students of National Groups of Nonlinguistic VUZ's and Faculties in Russian." We have today approximately 200 guests--all the leading specialists in the Central Asian and Kazakh VUZ's. Scholars from Kiev, Vil'nyus, Baku, Yerevan and Tbilisi are also participating in the conference. Such famous scholars

as A. N. Tikhonov, doctor of philology and head of the USSR Academy of Sciences Russian Language Institute National-Russian Bilingualism Section, M. V. Oreshkina, senior research assistant of the same section, Assistant Prof Ye. A. Bystrova, candidate of philology and head of a section of the Lexicology Scientific Research Institute, and others.

[Question] Why is the third regional conference being held in Ashkhabad, in your institute?

[Answer] The decision to hold the third regional conference in Ashkhabad was made at the second conference, which was held in 1977 in Dushanbe, and by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, which selected the Polytechnical Institute as the base. We have been conducting scientific research work on methods of teaching Russian in national groups and on improving it for many years now. Members of the department participated in the elaboration of the "Curriculum of a Practical Course in Russian for National Groups of Nonlinguistic VUZ's of the Union and Autonomous Republics." The publication in the republic of more than 10 teaching and methods aids for Russian for students of Turkmen groups of nonlinguistic VUZ's are a result of the scientific research work. Three teaching aids have already been created in accordance with the requirements of the new union curriculum. Curricula have been compiled in the department with regard for the students' speciality. A great deal of experimental work is currently being performed on introducing the new standard all-union curriculum in the academic process.

[Question] What is the program of the third conference?

[Answer] It will last until 12 October. There will be five sections, and scholars from the union republics will deliver more than 100 reports.

[Question] What is the significance of such conferences?

[Answer] They enable us to exchange work experience and pick up everything that is valuable, new and interesting for us engaged in Russian studies. And methods of teaching Russian in the higher school is becoming an important part of modern methodological science. Research into the theoretical and, primarily, linguistic principles of the instruction of students of nonlinguistic VUZ's and faculties in Russian is acquiring particular significance. All this work is creating big opportunities for increasing the quality of the training of skilled specialists.

Currently all lecturers of the country's VUZ's are confronted with difficult tasks in the tuition and education of students in the light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "Further Development of the Higher School and the Increased Quality of the Training of Specialists." And study of Russian has a tremendous part to play in this.

It was not fortuitous that in his greetings to the participants in the All-Union Scientific Theory Conference "Russian--the Language of the Friendship

and Cooperation of the USSR Peoples," which was held this May in Tashkent, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev observed that under the conditions of developed socialism, when our country's economy has become a unified national economic complex and when a new historical community--the Soviet people--has emerged, there is an objective increase in the role of Russian as the language of international communication in the building of communism and the education of the new man.

Fluency in Russian, which has voluntarily been accepted as their common historical property by all Soviet people, together with one's native tongue will contribute to the further consolidation of the Soviet people's political, economic and spiritual unity.

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## LANGUAGE POLICY

### RUSSIAN TEXTBOOK PUBLICATION INCREASES IN TURKMENISTAN

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by G. Agapova, senior editor of the Magaryf Publishing House:  
"Propagandizing the Language of Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Text] It is said that a person who knows one language is one person, a person knowing two languages is two persons. National-Russian and, in Turkmenistan, Turkmen-Russian bilingualism truly became a mass phenomenon in our country with the victory of October. The community of purpose united more than 100 nations and nationalities in the USSR. It was precisely the Russian language which became a means of communication for the multimillion-strong and multinational Soviet people and gave to each nation and nationality access to the cultural values of other USSR peoples and the riches of world civilization. "Fluency in Russian, which has been voluntarily accepted as their common historical property by all Soviet people, together with one's native tongue will contribute to the further consolidation of the Soviet people's political, economic and spiritual unity," L. I. Brezhnev wrote in his greetings to the participants in the All-Union Scientific Theory Conference "Russian--the Language of the Friendship and Cooperation of the USSR Peoples," which was held this May in Tashkent.

A manifestation of the universal concern for and attention to the study of Russian in our country is the expansion of the publication and increase in the quality of the appropriate textbooks, dictionaries and methods literature. The Turkmen Magaryf (Education) State Publishing House is doing its bit in this matter.

It annually publishes Russian language and literature textbooks in mass editions for schools where Turkmen is the language of tuition. Approximately 360,000 copies of such have been published this year alone. As is known, a good textbook is the foundation of good teaching. Compiling a textbook is not easy. Its contents and structure must not merely define the range of knowledge which the pupil is obliged to assimilate but must also be intelligible to the children. It is perhaps particularly difficult

to compile a textbook for the initial stage of tuition--presenting the language in a simple, but strictly normative form constituting the nucleus of the speech system. The Russian language textbook for the first grade entitled "Solnyshko" [Little Sun], which was beautifully illustrated by the republic's artists, has been a success. Its authors were Ye. N. Yershova, lecturer at the Turkmen State University imeni Gor'kiy, and L. M. Kulakova, research assistant at the republic Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences. The authors of textbooks for later grades also coped successfully with their assignments: university lecturers Ye. I. Stepanova, ... Nazarova, A. M. Muradov, S. V. Babayeva, A. M. Grineva, N. N. Petrenko, N. N. Bukina, Ye. I. Solov'yeva and Yu. N. Bogdanova, M. N. Begliyeva, research assistant at the Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogical Sciences. Meritorious Schoolteacher of the Turkmen SSR M. S. Polukarova and others. These people's entire labor activity of many years has been devoted to the cause of instructing Turkmen schoolchildren and students in the language of the great Lenin.

Bilingualism is contributing to the drawing together of the national cultures and to their mutual enrichment. The collections in the "School Library" series, whose publication in Russian we began 2 years ago, are serving this purpose. The first collection "Samyy chelovechnyy chelovek" [A Most Human Being] included stories about the leader of the world proletariat--V. I. Lenin, while two subsequent ones--"Deti voyennykh let" [Children of the War Years], and "Tvoi zashchitniki" [Your Defenders]--were devoted to the subject of the Great Patriotic War. These collections are a good aid for lecturers in Russian language and literature.

We are also publishing books by Turkmen authors in Russian translation. Children of different nationalities are thus acquiring an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the heroes of Turkmen folk tales and the works of writers of our republic such as B. Kerbabayev, A. Kekilov, K. Kurbansakhatov, Tangrykuliayev, N. Bayramov, Ya. Pirkuliayev and others. Incidentally, Kerbabayev's book "Na granitse" [At the Border], which was published this year, was a worthy representative, in our view, of the Magaryf Publishing House at the International Book Fair in Moscow in September.

With regard for the increasing demand for publications contributing to a better study of Russian the long-term plan provides for the publication of Turkmen-Russian phrase books, dictionaries and visual aids. A Russian-Turkmen Phraseological Dictionary--the first of its kind--which was compiled by B. K. Dzhumagel'dyyeva, lecturer at the Turkmen State University, and Ye. A. Bystrova, research assistant at the Moscow Institute of National Schools, should shortly be on the counters of book stores--a further contribution of the Magaryf Publishing House to propaganda of the language of friendship and cooperation.

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT

### LONG-TERM PLANNING IN TURKMENISTAN REVIEWED

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 11 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by Doctor of Economics R. Bakasova, deputy director for scientific work of the Scientific Research Economics Institute with the Turkmen SSR Gosplan Computer Center: "Combination of Sectorial and Territorial Planning"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in Planning and an Intensification of the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on an Increase in Production Efficiency and Work Quality" determines a system of measures aimed at further accelerating the rate of development of the economy and increased social production efficiency.

The decree points out that choice of the most efficient ways of achieving high final national economic results, the intelligent combination of sectorial and territorial development and long-term and current plans, an improvement in intersectorial and intrasectorial proportions and the balanced growth of the economy are the most important areas of an improvement in all planning work. Particular attention is being paid to the intelligent combination of sectorial and territorial development as a most important factor of the comprehensive development of the country's economy.

The party and government have always attached great importance to insuring the planned development of all union republics and economic regions of the country. The demands made on the national economic plans of the union republics have increased constantly. For example, the national income growth rate indicator, which has oriented them toward the achievement of high final national economic results, has been included in the system of their plan indicators in recent years. However, as the decree points out, as a whole, the existing forms and methods of planning territorial development do not correspond to the new tasks under the conditions of mature socialism. The principal shortcoming is the narrow-sectorial approach in national economic planning. This is mainly explained by the fact that the plan-based process of the formation of territorial-production and industrial centers has not yet been initiated in the Turkmen SSR. Intersectorial and intrasectorial social production proportions are improving only slowly.

In accordance with the decree, a comprehensive program of scientific-technical progress for 20 years (by five-year period) and a draft of the main directions of the USSR's economic and social development for 10 years will be drawn up.

As of the 11th Five-Year Plan the five-year plans of the union republics are to be compiled with an annual breakdown at a higher level and with all their structural parts being balanced.

A shortcoming of economic practice is an absence of long-term plans of the development not only of individual enterprises and associations but also of republic sectors. The annual plans are in practice their principal reference point. Certain business managers are entirely taken up with thoughts of fulfilling these plans and fail to attach due significance to growth prospects. Two five-year plans will be approved simultaneously under the new planning conditions, which will enable us to view the prospects for 10 years ahead. The significance of the scientific forecasting of social and economic development is increasing sharply. Taking this fact into consideration, the Turkmen SSR Gosplan Economics Institute has in recent years increased the attention it has paid to problems of the long-term economic forecasting of the development of the republic's production forces. The "General Outline of the Development and Location of the Turkmen SSR's Production Forces in the Period 1976-1990" and "Concept of the Development of the Turkmen SSR's Production Forces up to the Year 2000," which are being used in the compilation of five-year and annual plans, and also "Problems of the Turkmen SSR's Socioeconomic Development in the 11th Five-Year Plan" have been drawn up. The collective of our institute's scientists is continuing its work on a more in-depth study of the social and economic problems of the republic's development.

The influence of such important factors as the demographic situation, the industrialization of agriculture, progressive structural changes in the sectoral structure of industry, a constant increase in the role of the social infrastructure, natural and environmental conservation and others is taken into consideration in the forecasting process.

It is well known that insufficient account was taken of the problems of environmental protection and the rational use of water and land resources during the construction of the Karakum Canal and the implementation of a number of other major projects. A consequence of this was the salinization of large areas of fertile land, the elevation of subsoil waters and so forth. Due importance has not been attached under the conditions of the increased influence of the scientific-technical revolution to the proportional development of the social infrastructure. There is an inadequate level of efficiency of the use of equipment owing to a shortage of highly skilled workers and specialists as a consequence of this.

Study of the socioeconomic consequences of the scientific-technical revolution is particularly important. Here it is necessary not only to take account of the positive consequences of the scientific-technical revolution characterized by an acceleration of the labor productivity growth rate but also to foresee certain of its potentially negative features.

An increase in the working people's free time and a constant increase in the opportunities for satisfying people's material and spiritual requirements are most important consequences of the scientific-technical revolution. Here in the socialist society, as distinct from bourgeois society, there are levers for plan-based influence on the consumption structure and the use of free time. It is essential for this to provide in the national economic plans for the increasing preferential growth rate of the public consumption funds and the accelerated development rate of sectors of the services sphere, particularly education, public health and culture. Our institute is paying great attention to this problem also. The problems of an increase in the living standard and the development of the sphere of service of the republic's population are being elaborated for the immediate future and the long term.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree points out that target comprehensive scientific-technical, economic and social programs and also programs of the development of individual regions and territorial-production complexes which would be linked with the corresponding sections of the plan and material and financial resources should be formulated as a most important component of the state forward plans of economic and social development.

On the same footing with other methodological and concrete problems of national economic planning, the elaboration of target comprehensive programs has been viewed in the Turkmen SSR Gosplan Economics Institute in recent years as an important direction of the republic's comprehensive development. The "Concept of the Development of the Turkmen SSR's Production Forces up to the Year 2000" substantiates the main target programs to be incorporated in the national economic plans of the Turkmen SSR's socioeconomic development. These are long-term programs. Their concrete elaboration requires the coordination of the republic's scientific forces and the efforts of all ministries, departments and economic organizations concerned. This will evidently require the creation of a new structural subdivision in the republic Gosplan for planning target comprehensive programs.

The formation of a cotton complex as an integral part of the country's cotton complex is continuing on the territory of our republic. However, this process is as yet being effected on a narrow-sectorial basis, without the sufficient coordination of the work of the ministries and departments participating therein. Yet the cotton complex integrates within it the activity of all sectors involved in the production, ginning, shipment, storage and manufacture of the finished product. This complex is also connected with the industrial sectors producing equipment, mineral fertilizers, construction materials and so forth for cotton growing.

A target program for the formation of a food complex of the republic which will unite the efforts of the sectors of agriculture and industry involved in the production, processing, storage, manufacture and sale of the finished product will also be elaborated.

Solution of the problems connected with the construction and development of the Karakum Canal zone is of great significance. The increased efficiency of the use of the water, the introduction of new equipment in irrigation and reclamation, struggle against salinization of the soil, implementation of measures to protect the natural surroundings, the creation of a major fishing sector, achievement of the optimum sectorial structure of agriculture and industry and problems of the settlement of the population in the zone of the canal's influence—these and other important problems must be solved by way of the compilation and incorporation in the national economic plan of a special target program.

The Karakum Desert occupies approximately 35 million hectares. Its vast natural resources must be developed in planned manner. However, up to now this sector has been developing its activity in the Karakum without sufficient regard for all-state interests. Particularly great damage is being done to the desert's plant cover and fauna as a result of this. Questions of the intensification of sheep breeding and camel raising through an improvement in the desert pastures are only being solved slowly. Insufficient account is being taken of the recommendations of scientists studying problems of the desert. The specific program for the economic development and natural conservation of the Karakum will make it possible to unify and mobilize the resources of all ministries and organizations concerned.

Elaboration of a target comprehensive program for the rational use of labor resources and the development of the social infrastructure is also essential. This plan task is conditioned by the high rate of natural increase of the republic's population. Under the new conditions of management, when a manpower ceiling will be introduced and the wage fund will depend directly on the net output volume, enterprises will not be able to use surplus manpower. The enterprises will be interested in a constant increase in the personnel's skills and a reduction in the proportion of manual labor. While a manpower shortage is foreseen for many regions of the country in the immediate future, no shortage of manpower will be observed in our republic. Consequently, the main problem is the correct distribution of the labor force and a constant increase in its skills.

Scientific research as substantiation of the employment structure of the Turkmen SSR's population with regard for the development prospects and location of the production forces in the republic's oblasts, socio-economic principles of the development of the training of skilled workers and a forecast of the training of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education is being conducted in this aspect in the institute. And in this case also the elaboration of a comprehensive target program will require unification of the efforts of all the republic's scientists engaged in this sphere.

An acceleration of the formation of the East Turkmenia Territorial-Production Complex is important for increasing the rate of the republic's economic development. Our institute, in conjunction with the USSR Gosplan's Council for the Study of Production Forces, is performing intensive work to incorporate this problem in the republic's next national economic five-year plan.

There are other major economic problems which are being elaborated as target programs on a countrywide scale. These are, for example, the formation of a petrochemical complex, development of the fuel industry, elimination of physically heavy manual labor and others. They are not, naturally, incorporated in the republic's state plan as territorial target programs. However, republican organizations may put forward their own proposals for the development of these sectors which should be taken into consideration in the all-union target programs.

The introduction of automated control systems [ASU] and computers and economico-mathematical methods in all tiers of planning and management and also their extensive use in production is a factor of an increase in production efficiency whose importance will grow continuously.

The Turkmen SSR Gosplan's Economic Institute is the republic's leading establishment in the development of ASU problems. The main goal is the creation of an ASU of the economy as a whole. This is a difficult and complex task which is being accomplished for the first time. The automated system of plan calculations (ASPF) is the central element of the ASU of various levels being created in the republic. Papers on the first stage of the ASPR have been worked up and handed in in the institute, and work is currently being carried out on the second stage. We have highly skilled specialists here. Nevertheless, we are coordinating our work on this problem with other republics which have accumulated more experience and knowledge in this sphere. The introduction of an ASU is being developed as a target comprehensive program for the country, and the measures for its implementation in the republic are of importance for an improvement in the system and methods of regional planning.

The new tasks ensuring from the CP(II) Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree demand a new approach to the problems of territorial planning. There is no doubt that the republic's economists will make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of these tasks.

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## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT

### GAPUROV REVIEWS ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC PROBLEMS

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 22 Nov 79 pp 1, 2

[Report of M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, at 20 November 1979 meeting of republic party-economic aktiv: "Enhancing the Planning Level, Improving the Economic Mechanism"]

[Text] As has already been reported, a meeting of the Turkmenistan party-economic aktiv was held on 20 November in Ashkhabad.

The report "The Tasks of Turkmenistan's Soviet, Economic, Labor Union and Komsomol Organizations To Fulfill the CPSU Central Committee Decree 'A Further Improvement in the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of Party and State Authorities' and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree 'An Improvement in Planning and an Intensification of the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on an Increase in Productior Efficiency and Work Quality'" was delivered by M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee.

Our party, M. G. Gapurov said, is consistently implementing the Leninist general policy formulated by the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, which takes comprehensive account of the peculiar features of the contemporary development of Soviet society and the world revolutionary process.

Consistently implementing the policy of the building of communism in the USSR, our party and the Soviet state are performing a great deal of work on perfecting the management of the national economy and concentrating efforts on securing an abrupt turn toward the fuller use of intensive, high-performance growth factors, and this is producing fruitful results.

Our republic is developing at a rapid pace. In the years which have elapsed since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum industrial production in Turkmenistan has increased by a factor of 2.5, gas extraction

has increased 60-fold, cotton-fiber production by a factor of 2.3, silk cloth 110-fold, woolen cloth by a factor of 2.2 and footwear twofold. New industrial sectors have arisen--machine building, gas and silk cloth industry, the production of asbestos cement plate and pipes and large-panel housing construction. The republic's power engineering is developing at a high technical level. The gross agricultural product has increased by a factor of 2.1.

A vast program of social development is being implemented. Approximately 4 million square meters of housing will have been introduced on the republic's territory in 4 years of the five-year plan. Over 100,000 families will have acquired new, well-appointed apartments and will have improved their housing conditions.

Production capacities at the Maryyskaya GRES and the Gaurdak Sulfur, Nebit-Dag Iodine and the Chardzhou Chemical plants have been built and introduced in the period of the 10th Five-Year Plan which has elapsed. Major installations for comprehensive gas preparation and industrial enterprises for consumer goods production--two urban dairies, a brewery and a bakery and a garment factory--have been commissioned. Considerable resources have been assimilated in the countryside in the construction of agricultural and water-economy facilities. The introduction of a bulk plant in Annau, a gin mill in Kunya-Urgench, an oil-extraction plant in Chardzhou, several animal husbandry complexes and a number of other capacities is expected by the end of the current year. Since the start of the 10th Five-Year Plan fixed capital has increased by R3.4 billion or 23 percent.

The successful fulfillment of the plan of 10 months of the present year for the sale and production of gross output has been secured. More than R36 million of industrial output has been sold in excess of the plan.

Despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions, a good seed-cotton harvest was cultivated, which enabled us to not only successfully fulfill the plan and socialist pledges but also surpass the results of the most favorable years.

Some 1,141,000 tons of raw cotton had been harvested and the plan had been fulfilled 97.7 percent by 20 November. A further 29,000 tons remain to be sold for the fulfillment of the republic's socialist pledges. The plan for the sale of raw cotton to the state has already been fulfilled by Tashauzskaya Oblast and 14 rayons. The plan for the sale to the state of the most valuable fine-fiber cotton has been fulfilled for the first time in the last 5 years.

The plans for the production and sale to the state of all the other main farming and livestock-raising products are being fulfilled.

In accordance with the development of the material production sphere, the national income created on republic territory will amount to R3.1 billion

In 1979 and will have increased 4 percent compared with 1978 and 9 percent compared with 1975.

All our achievements, the speaker continued, convincingly demonstrate the advantages of the socialist plan-based system of the economy and the inexhaustible constructive forces of Soviet society.

Taking into consideration the profound qualitative changes in social production, the new demands being advanced by the scientific-technical revolution and the increasingly complicated production-technical relations, the 25th CPSU Congress set as a central task that of the further perfection of management of the economy and determined the main areas of this work.

At the current stage of the country's economic and social development the party sees as the main direction of its economic strategy switching the economy more decisively to the tracks of intensive development, insuring the rapid introduction of scientific-technical achievements, creating the real organizational and material-technical prerequisites for accelerating the labor productivity growth rate and achieving a considerable savings in material, labor and financial resources in all areas.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of the Party and State Authorities" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in Planning and an Intensification of the Impact of the Economic Mechanism on an Increase in Production Efficiency and Work Quality" were adopted this July in fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequently Central Committee plenums, the requirements of the USSR Constitution and the instructions of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

These important party and state documents determine concrete measures for a further improvement in the planned direction of the economy, the development of democratic principles in production management, an increase in the role of the soviets of people's deputies in economic building and an extension of the rights and creative initiative of the labor collectives.

These documents essentially touch on all the main questions of the plan and financial autonomy and make fundamental qualitative changes in planning and economic activity. Their deepest purpose is to secure a significant increase in production efficiency and work quality, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and labor productivity growth and the fuller satisfaction of constantly growing public and personal requirements.

The promulgation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees was preceded by a great deal of theoretical and practical work. Various elements of the proposed measures were tested over a long period at many enterprises and construction sites and in individual sectors of the economy, and their expediency and great efficiency were confirmed.

the communists and all working people of our republic, as of the country as a whole, greeted the measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government with profound satisfaction and unanimously approve and fully support the domestic and foreign policy of our Communist Party and the fruitful, purposeful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

Further, the speaker dwelt on the main propositions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees.

An improvement in plan indicators and the criteria of evaluating the activity of ministries, associations, enterprises and organizations occupies much space in the system of measures to perfect planning and intensify the influence of the economic mechanism on an increase in production efficiency and work quality.

Indicators reflecting the real, actual contribution of each collective and its national economic efficiency will become the leading indicators instead of gross cost indicators.

There is an increase in the role of physical indicators in planning production and evaluating the results of the activity of each enterprise and in the responsibility of each enterprise for the fulfillment of obligations concerning supplies of products on the scheduled list and in the assortment prescribed by concluded contracts.

In accordance with the provisions of the new USSR Constitution, the decree provides for the further development of democratic principles in the planning and management of production and the increased role of the labor collectives in the formation and fulfillment of national economic plans.

The compilation of the annual plans should begin with the production associations and enterprises. Association and enterprise collectives may draw up counterplans thanks to the uncovering and utilization of additional resources. Tied in with material resources, the counterplans will be incorporated in the annual plan.

The decree pays great attention to questions of an improvement in capital construction.

The scale of construction is growing, as are the demands on its increased efficiency, from year to year in our country and here in the republic. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress that the ingredients of high efficiency in capital construction are speed, an economical approach and a modern technical basis and that it is necessary to change the very approach to planning and using capital investments.

The decree envisages measures to improve all stages of the construction cycle--from design planning through the assimilation of installed capacity

and from planning and material stimulation through organization of the management of construction.

A basic factor of an improvement in construction matters is the transition to stable five-year capital construction plans with an annual quota distribution and the increased degree of balance of the plans with the capacities of the construction and installation organizations and material, labor and financial resources.

The unity of operating production and new construction will be secured thanks to the channeling of capital investments primarily into the modernization and retooling of operating enterprises. The modernization and retooling of enterprises has indisputable advantages over new construction, and we must make full use of these advantages.

New enterprises will be erected here, of course, as before, and attention to new construction must not slacken.

The stability of the plan will contribute to an improvement in construction matters. Repeated adjustments to the plan and a large number of extraplan projects are a cause of the reduced efficiency of construction. A stable five-year plan with an annual quota distribution will be approved for the construction organizations as of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The completion of the introduction in 1981 of settlements between client and contractor for facilities which have been fully completed and made ready to manufacture products and render services will contribute to the accelerated commissioning of capacities and facilities. There will be an end here to the advances paid to the contracting organizations by the client, and the contracting organizations' outlays for the period up to the planned time of handing over of the facilities will be covered through bank credit.

The transition of the planned construction projects to comprehensive provision with materials by the Gosnab authorities in accordance with plans and estimates is to be completed in 1981.

All these measures in capital construction are aimed at achieving high final national economic results and the increased efficiency of construction production.

The propositions approved by the CPSU Central Committee March and September (1985) plenums are currently the basis of management and planning. They have played a positive part in the development of the country's economy and for those years were the most progressive. However, the development of the economy and the scientific-technical revolution demand a considerable improvement in planning and management.

As is known, sold output is the leading indicator in industry. This is currently for what enterprise and ministry are held mainly responsible.

However, if the work on securing fulfillment of the sales plan is thoroughly analyzed, many shortcomings can be detected.

Let us take as an example the output of individual enterprises of our republic's light or local industry. Having handed over their products to the wholesale depots, they report fulfillment of the sales plan. However, when individual commodities not in demand reach the stores, they frequently lie around a long time and are reduced in price, and no one buys them even after the price reduction. Thus more than R30 million were used up in the republic on the marking down of commodities alone in the period 1976-1979.

The sales indicator does not reflect observance of contractual obligations, fulfillment of the supplies plan in the prescribed assortment and of the required quality and the completeness of set of the supplied products.

Here is an example related to our republic. Some 30 industrial enterprises failed to fulfill the 10th-month sales plan to a sum total of R24 million, but contractual obligations and supplies plans were not fulfilled by 101 enterprises, which undersupplied their customers with products they had ordered worth R104 million, of which consumer goods constituted a considerable proportion.

Of the enterprises which failed to fulfill the contractual obligations, 75 overfulfilled the sales plan, but this overfulfillment was secured, however, thanks to unordered products. The plan for the production of ventilators, rotary pumps, window panes, construction bricks, asbestos cement plate and pipes, raw silk, woolen cloth, knitwear, leather footwear, furniture, meat and sausage products, sheep's milk cheese, vegetable oil, flour, beer and many other products of the which the consumers are in particular need was not fulfilled.

The main evaluation indicator in capital construction is fulfillment of the plan of construction and installation work. This is a gross indicator, and for this reason the construction organizations begin work on many projects simultaneously and perform the most "profitable" work at them, but when the point of laborious work, particularly installation and finishing operations, is reached, the construction of the projects drags on, and the construction workers are in no hurry to complete them. The normative and plan deadlines of the construction and commissioning of production facilities and capacities are disrupted. The Chardzhou Oil-Extraction Plant, the Maryyskaya Factory for the Primary Processing of Wool, the Tashauz and Ashkhabad mixed-feed plants, the thermos shop at the Ashkhabad Glass Plant and many other industrial facilities are being constructed in great violation of the normative and plan deadlines. There has been a shortfall in industrial output of many tens of millions of rubles in the current five-year plan alone because of the tardy introduction of capacities.

The periods for the construction of schools, preschool establishments, apartment houses and other sociocultural facilities are not being observed. Capital and resources are being scattered around numerous projects, and incomplete

construction is growing. By the end of last year the amount of incomplete construction in our republic was almost equal to the annual amount of construction and installation work.

Data for a number of years on the degree of concentration of capital investments testify that adequate measures have not yet been taken in the republic to provide facilities under construction with capital investments in accordance with the established norms of the duration of construction.

Thus, in accordance with the original itemized list, it was envisaged that the Chardzhou Oil-Extraction Plant, which is being built on the basis of complete-set imported equipment, would assimilate R17.9 million, but the annual plans allocated only R12.4 million for these years, and its inauguration was deferred from 1977 until 1979.

The leaders of certain ministries and departments are failing to adopt the proper measures to strengthen state, plan and financial discipline in capital construction and are reconciled to the debased antistate practice of window-dressing and deception of the state, attempting thereby to cover up their shortcomings and remiss management. There is tolerance of connivance at instances of the distortion of state accountability also by certain clients, who accept for startup facilities which have large amounts of unfinished work, as a result of which they are a long time reaching planned capacity, which is greatly damaging the development of the republic's economy. This state of affairs prevailed in the acceptance for startup of the Maryyskiye Leather Plant and Housing-Construction Combine.

The unsatisfactory organization of construction production and the irrational and thrifless use of material and labor resources and, in a number of cases, the pernicious practice of "compensating" losses of work time by illegal wage writeups are frequently covered up by artificially inflated reports.

The work carried out is of low quality in the construction organizations of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the "Glavkarakumstroy" and the "Turkmenneftegazstroy" Association.

It is necessary to struggle decisively against these instances, bring due order to bear in construction and to strive for the timely inauguration of facilities, preventing shoddy work and jobs left unfinished.

Taking into consideration the fact that ceilings will now be set in the plans on capital investments and construction and installation work for the whole of the planned period, it is particularly important to bring order to bear in planning-estimates work and adopt effective measures to enhance the quality of documentation. This is a priority task of the Gosplan and the ministries and departments, to which the planning organizations are subordinate.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree, M. G. Gapurov further observed, determine the most important directions of an improvement in all planning work. Planning, in Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's words, was and remains the core of the management of the economy and social development. The planned system of economic management has unlimited possibilities for forward movement, but on one condition--strict observance of plan discipline. Unfortunately, this important condition is frequently infringed here.

In 1978 the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry lowered the plans of 10 of its 13 enterprises, and the Ministry of Food Industry lowered the plans of 10 of its 16 enterprises. This year there have also been repeated adjustments to the plans of the republic's enterprises in the 10 months. There are very many adjustments, downward, as a rule, to the plans of enterprises of union jurisdiction.

The question of the impermissibility of changes to the plan at all, particularly changes to a plan in one single indicator or other without an adjustment to other plan indicators connected therewith, was examined in the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. Adjustments diminish the plan's role and significance. While reducing an enterprise's sold output plan, the ministries do not and cannot change the contract and supplies plans.

In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the ministries and departments of the republic and enterprises of union subordination have implemented certain measures to improve the organization of labor. Labor in Turkmenistan's industry has become more productive as a result. Last year the annual plan in this indicator was fulfilled 102.4 percent. One out of every three of the republic's industrial enterprises achieved the entire increase in production without an increase in the number of workers. These included such enterprises as the Ashkhabad Household Chemicals Plant, the "XX let TSSR" Machine-Building Plant and the "Kaakhkinskiy Gin Mill and the Maryyskaya GRES.

The introduction at the enterprises and in organizations of measures in connection with the scientific organization of labor have exerted an appreciable influence on labor productivity growth and a reduction in the prime costs of the manufactured product. An annual savings of R5 million was obtained in 3 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan in industry alone thanks to this factor.

The republic ministries and departments have intensified their work on perfecting and expanding the sphere of labor norming. The proportion of piece-workers working in accordance with technically substantiated norms increased from 61.5 percent in 1974 to 82.4 percent in 1979.

Intersectorial and sectorial production and servicing norms are applied extensively in the light, chemical, oil-refining, oil-producing and other sectors.

The experience of such advanced enterprises of the republic as the Cheleken Industrial Carbons Plant imeni 50-letiya TSSR, the Chardzhou Chemical Plant, the Ashkhabad Petroleum Machine-Building Plant and many others shows that the introduction of technically substantiated norms of labor input in combination with an improvement in the organization and remuneration of labor and an intensification of the material stimulation of the workers is securing a higher labor productivity growth rate and the better use of equipment and production capacity.

At the same time labor productivity in industry and construction as a whole is growing at a slow pace. In 3 years labor productivity in industry increased 0.2 percent instead of the 3.1 percent as per the five-year plan and 6.6 percent in construction instead of the planned 13.9 percent.

In the 10 months of the current year 74 industrial enterprises failed to fulfill the labor productivity plan, and there was a fall in the labor productivity level at 80 enterprises compared with the same period last year, as a consequence of which output worth tens of millions of rubles was lost. Non-fulfillment of the labor productivity growth target in construction was reflected in the fulfillment of the plan of construction and installation work and the on-schedule commissioning of projects.

In a number of ministries and departments the wage growth rate is outstripping the labor productivity growth rate.

This disproportion has been tolerated by enterprises of the ministries of construction materials industry, cotton ginning, local industry, water resources and rural construction and the "Glavkarakumstroy."

The lowering of the annual labor productivity growth targets is exerting a negative influence on the fulfillment of the five-year plan labor productivity growth targets. Thus the "Glavkarakumstroy" lowered the labor productivity growth targets of 3 years for subdepartmental enterprises 10 percent compared with the five-year plan, the Ministry of Procurement 8.8 percent, the Ministry of Food Industry 9.6 percent, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry 7.2 percent, the Ministry of Construction 7 percent and the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry 4 percent.

The tendency of fulfilling production plans through above-plan numbers of workers continues. For 3 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan 109 industrial enterprises and organizations had on their books approximately 3,000 people in excess of the plan, and construction had 3,700. At a number of enterprises of the ministries of light, food and cotton-ginning industry and construction materials industry the entire output increase is achieved solely thanks to above-plan numbers of workers.

Considerable potential for labor productivity growth in the republic's national economy is being let slip because of the irrational use of work time,

infringements of labor and production discipline and high personnel turnover. Unproductive losses of work time in industry in 3 years of the current five-year plan amounted to almost 560,000 man-days. Absence with the administration's permission accounts for a large part of all unproductive losses of work time.

Problems of retaining skilled workers and reducing their turnover are causing serious concern.

Personnel turnover is particularly high at enterprises of the following ministries: Turkmen SSR Food Industry--50.2 percent, Procurement--67.6 percent, Cotton-Ginning Industry--41.1 percent and Rural Construction--45.5 percent.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree envisages henceforward also the confirmation in the five-year and annual plans of targets for a reduction in manual labor. This is of very great importance for our republic.

Certain of the republic's industrial enterprises--the Gaurdak Sulfur Plant, the Cheleken Industrial Carbons Plant, the Tashauz Bread Products Combine and certain others--have accumulated experience of working according to the Shchokino method. Over 400 brigades are working in accordance with a brigade contract in the republic's construction and installation organizations. They account for 13 percent of all work. The work experience of the Chardzhou Large-Panel Housing-Construction Trust deserves attention. The number of brigades working in a single financially autonomous flow thereat has been raised to 34 percent of their total. Thanks to the successful introduction of financial autonomy, the trust's collective has cut the time taken to build houses by up to 25 percent compared with the norm, and labor productivity has increased 30 percent.

However, work on introducing advanced methods of labor organization is being performed extremely slowly by the ministries and departments.

The decree outlines a number of measures in the sphere of an increase in the efficiency of the use of labor resources. In the level of natural increase in the population the Turkmen SSR occupies one of the first places in the country and is three times above the all-union level. Yet the level of employment of the able-bodied population in the republic is one of the lowest in the country.

In the 3 years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the growth in the numerical strength of the labor resources continued to outstrip the increase in those employed in social production, which, naturally, led to an increase in the number of those engaged in household activities and on subsidiary plots. Employment of the able-bodied population in social production is particularly low in Ashkhabadskaya, Krasnovodskaya, and Tashauzskaya oblasts. At the same time the enterprises and organizations in these oblasts are experiencing a chronic manpower shortage.

A reason for the acute manpower shortage is the fact that the ministries and departments are not engaging in earnest in the training of skilled workers among the youth, counting on enlisting them from the side, yet the demographic situation taking shape is such that the influx of skilled manpower from other regions of the country has already diminished and will continue to diminish. An important task currently is a sharp increase in the training of skilled workers for all sectors of the republic's economy, particularly persons of indigenous nationality.

The decree attaches importance to the system of prices and their skillful use and to their further improvement as a most important lever of controlling the economy and increasing the Soviet people's living standard.

The current wholesale prices in industry, which evolved, in the main, on the basis of the 1967 prices, are largely outdated, do not reflect the changes that have occurred in the structure of industrial production and do not correspond to current production conditions and the sale of industrial products.

In connection with the situation that has evolved the USSR Government recently adopted the decree "An Improvement in Wholesale Prices and Tariffs in Industry." The government of our republic adopted an analogous decree.

A lowering of wholesale prices through a reduction in material and labor expenditure on production, a reduction in prime production costs and the implementation of other measures aimed at the achievement of high profitability and efficiency should be the principal direction in work on revising wholesale prices.

The price revision should be completed in 1980.

It is proposed that the price-forming authorities, ministries and departments and associations and enterprises fundamentally improve work in the price-forming sphere in order that it become in practice a most important instrument of the implementation of the party's economic policy. The decree orients the entire mechanism of economic stimulation even further toward the better use of production capital and material resources.

Yet certain ministries, departments, associations and enterprises in the republic are failing to pay due attention to questions of the better utilization of production capital, an intensification of the regime of thrift, an improvement in the norming of resources and a reduction in a product's prime costs, are failing to meet the plan targets for saving fuel and energy and other material resources and are tolerating the manufacture of low-quality products. All this involves an increase in production costs. Together with this, excessively high profitability has developed in certain sectors, which is weakening the enterprises' and associations' interest in exercising a regime of thrift and reducing a product's prime costs.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree, the speaker observed further, envisages the implementation of a number of measures of great significance for the further strengthening of monetary circulation, an increase in the role of credit in the economic stimulation of production and capital construction and an improvement in the organization of settlements in the national economy.

It is planned to extend the sphere of the use of credit for insuring on-schedule settlements for products supplied in accordance with concluded contracts and to use credit for the implementation of measures to develop science and technology.

The role and significance of bank credit are strengthened in the light of the new decree. There is an increase in the role of credit in the payment for unloaded products. This does not mean, of course, that the Gosbank will be the general purchaser of products.

Questions of combining the sectorial principle of planning and management with the territorial principle are of great significance for increase social production efficiency.

Our republic already has positive experience of combination of the interests of the development of a sector with the interests of territorial development. Together with its basic production the Gaurdak Sulfur Plant, to take an example, is correctly developing other sectors.

A narrow-departmental approach to the solution of questions, particularly intersectorial questions, can be clearly discerned in the management of enterprises of union jurisdiction. Questions connected with the comprehensive use of the mineral-raw material resources of Gaurdakskiy Rayon and the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Bay are an example of such an approach.

Of the broad range of questions confronting the party and economic authorities concerning implementation of the propositions of this decree, I would particularly like to highlight the following: the question of the more efficient use of our production potential, an improvement in the work on introducing the achievements of science and technology and on the more rational use of labor resources and a reduction in losses. Currently these are precisely the questions on whose solution an increase in production efficiency and the quality of all work depends to a decisive extent.

We can name many talented managers. The best association and enterprise managers include Hero of Socialist Labor I. S. Vinogradov, director of the Gaurdak Sulfur Plant imeni 50-letiya TSSR, A. G. Lar'yanovskiy, director of the Chardzhou Chemical Plant imeni V. I. Lenin, A. Oynarbayev, director of the Cheleken Industrial Carbons Plant, and F. M. Derin, director of the Bezmiein Cement Plant.

The knowledge and experience of the progressive collectives and the best managers and engineering-technical personnel represents our real national wealth and that strong potential of which we are obliged to make the maximum use in the interests of the cause.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree, M. G. Gapurov continued, is basically aimed at creating the necessary conditions for accomplishing the task set by the 25th CPSU Congress of the organic combination of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and the advantages of the socialist system of management.

As is known, a most important factor determining the increased efficiency of the economy is an acceleration in the rate of scientific-technical progress. Much has been done in this area in recent years in Turkmenistan, as in the country as a whole.

Some 93 mechanized flow and transfer lines were commissioned, more than 100 sections, shops and works were switched to comprehensive mechanization and automation, over 970 units of production-engineering equipment were installed, 3 ASU's were put into operation and more than 6,000 people were transferred from manual to mechanized and automated work in this period. The savings thanks to the use of scientific-technical achievements in the economy amounted almost R15 million.

The proportion of products of the highest quality category increased by a factor of 4.4 in this time.

The elaboration of comprehensive programs on the most important scientific-technical, economic and social problems should be an important area of improvement in planning.

In accordance with the decree, the republic Gosplan and ministries and departments should adopt additional measures to accelerate scientific-technical progress and introduce a comprehensive product-quality control system.

Only days remain to the end of the present year. And still much has to be done--in industry, in construction, in agriculture and in other sectors.

It is necessary to adopt the necessary measures to fulfill the plans and pledges, make up the indebtedness that has been allowed to develop in the production of individual products very quickly and in the maximum volume and make good preparations for fulfillment of the more intensive targets of next year.

The impending reorganization and improvement of the economic mechanism are not only of great economic but also important political significance. That is why the party organizations and their elective bodies should primarily be a part of the scheduled transformations.

A principal task currently is further provision for the extensive study and explanation of the essence of the adopted documents with the use of all means of ideological influence. Our press and television and radio broadcasting are called upon to respond thoughtfully and enterprisingly to the new tasks. It is essential that the mass information and propaganda media portray in intelligible manner the experience accumulated by the enterprises operating under the new conditions and convincingly pursue the idea that an improvement in management and planning and increased production efficiency and work quality are indispensable conditions of a further strengthening of our country's might and a growth in the people's well-being.

The problems and paths of a further improvement in the management mechanism must be the subject of profound study in all elements of the system of the political and economic education of the working people.

It is important to create a creative atmosphere in all progressive collectives and take pains to insure that each worker be made aware of the essence of the scheduled transformations and, on the other hand, to strive to insure that each worker define his place in the realization of the increased demands made on the economy.

The entire work on an improvement in the economic mechanism will be performed without a halt in production and under the conditions of the intensive struggle for the fulfillment of plan quotas and adopted socialist pledges. The present year has set the labor collectives many difficult problems. But we have every possibility of coping with the plans of industrial production and fulfillment of the additional socialist pledges adopted at the party-economic aktiv meeting on 18 July of this year.

It is the task of the party committees to mobilize the communists and the workers of all sectors to successfully fulfill the quotas of the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and thereby create a strong foundation for the unconditional fulfillment of the quotas of the five-year plan as a whole.

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## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT

### TURKMEN ENERGY AND FUEL SITUATION

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 1

[Turkmeninform report: "The Power Engineers' Important Tasks"]

[Text] A regional conference of leading party, soviet and labor union workers and managers of enterprises and organizations of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan devoted to the uninterrupted provision of the economy with electric and thermal power and fuel in the 1979-1980 fall-winter period was held on 22 November in Ashkhabad.

CPSU Central Committee Instructor A. N. Marchuk delivered the opening remarks at the meeting.

Ch. S. Karryyev, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, welcomed the conferees.

The report was delivered by P. P. Falaleyev, deputy USSR minister of power and electrification. The rapporteur and the party committee secretaries and the managers of the power systems of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan who spoke exchanged work experience and observed that energy supplies would be stretched in the upcoming period. This is connected with the tardy preparation of fuel stocks for the winter and also with the growth rate of the consumption of energy outstripping the increase in its availability. They emphasized the need to intensify the regime of thrift and insure the uninterrupted operation of the power stations in order to successfully fulfill the 10th Five-Year Plan quotas.

V. F. Zhulenev, secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, A. A. Durdyyev, candidate of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Ashkhabadskiy Gorkom, and S. A. Niyazov, chief of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Industrial-Transportation Department, participated in the conference.

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## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT

### DESERT TEMPERATURES AFFECT LABOR MIGRATION

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 28 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by PRAVDA special correspondents M. Vasin, N. Morozov, reprinted from PRAVDA, 24 November 1979: "Man in the Desert"]

[Text] It has long been damp and cold in the European part of the country, and a really winter-like cold snap bears down from time to time. But here in the Southern Karakum, on the Kopet-Dag plains, the sun is shining, and the weather is warm--20 and, at times, all of 25 degrees.

But wait a little before envying the inhabitants of Turkmenia. Late fall here is a really pleasant time. But the very long summer is only just over....

The burning sun, the earth which breathes heat, the roasting air, metal objects heated up to 75 degrees and the unquenchable thirst. The novice here downs 10 liters of water a day, and work capacity falls 10-20 and, on the most burning days, 40 percent. As scientists of the Institute of Physiology and Experimental Pathology of the Arid Zone of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences explained, the organism of many animals and man is far better adapted to supercooling than superheating: a drop in body temperature of 15-16 degrees is not fatal, but the whites of the eye begin to roll with a rise of only 5-6 degrees in body temperature. This is why there are no readings above the 42 level on a clinical thermometer. And the frequent 45-degree heat in the Karakum stubbornly pushes the struggling organism toward this ultimate line.

But it is not only the burning heat which persecutes the subjugators of the desert. The hurricane winds, the dust storms, the infinity of sand and the uniformity of the lifeless landscape cause a dangerous stress reaction in a person unaccustomed to these.

Nevertheless, the Karakum has attracted man since time immemorial. By the extent to which it is unexplored. By its natural resources. Oil, gas and

other minerals are now extracted here. The best specimens of karakul are obtained here. The land is irrigated, and cotton is cultivated. How, then, to improve the conditions at the deposits and in the fields and pastures--everywhere where man lives, works and recreates?

The experience of our aboriginal forebears answers many questions: they adapted over the centuries to the harsh ways of the desert. No, the local inhabitant has by no means become a person of "another species," the scientists say. He does not derive pleasure from the heat. But he has become accustomed to it and tolerates it and adapts his life to the natural conditions. He strives to graze his stock and water the sown areas in the night and early morning hours. If he has to work in the daytime, he works slowly, and in the scorching heat he remains in the shade.

A whole number of special protective measures has been discovered and is now taken advantage of by the Kumli--the age-old inhabitants of the desert. The herdsmen consider the felt yurt the best dwelling in the dunes. No caprices of fashion have affected the shepherd's clothing: the tel'pek (fur cap), quilted coat and canvas shoes--its indispensable attributes on the most burning days.

This seems paradoxical--putting on warmer clothing in the heat and drinking hot tea. But other ways of behaving in the desert are simply impossible. Green tea assuages the thirst well and restores one's strength. Man's organism loses much moisture in light clothing and becomes overheated, but a microclimate perfectly suitable for life is maintained under a quilted and fur coat. Without going into physiological niceties, let us refer to the simplest observation. When the temperature goes about 40 degrees, a thermometer placed under the shepherd's cap read 37 degrees.

Of course, the experience of our forefathers alone is not enough now. With the present rhythm of life, working, say, at a modern enterprise, the local inhabitants suffer from the heat almost as much as those who arrived here a few years ago. Yet the scale and tempo of the economic development of the desert are increasing constantly. New production facilities are being created and labor resources from other union republics are being enlisted for the implementation of the far-reaching plans. The task of utilizing the possibilities of scientific-technical progress to sharply reduce the dependence of people's behavior on the natural conditions of the arid zone has arisen.

Many new means of protection against the burning heat have appeared in recent years--of a natural, technical, architectural and organizational order. The Karakum's oil and gas deposits are being switched to automated control. Air conditioners are appearing in the homes of the workers and in the settlements. A successful attempt has been made to make the sun itself generate cool temperatures for the apartments. Reliable heat insulation is being employed increasingly often in the construction of apartment houses. Architectural methods of protection against the sun's rays--the beneficial

positioning of the windows (this alone reduces temperature inside the premises by 5-6 degrees) and their shading with loggias, overhangs and Venetian blinds--are being perfected.

The scientists of a number of institutes of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences have been enlisted in the solution of an important problem. They have succeeded in ascertaining subtle mechanisms of the human organism's adaptation to the hot climate and have recommended the best work regimens in the desert and new means of protection against the harmful effects of the sun. Much has been done. Nevertheless, the harsh climatic conditions take their toll. The outflow of people from the desert regions is only being reduced slowly. It happens that a collective many hundreds strong is completely replaced within a year.

We were cited a typical fact in the "Turkmengazprom" Association. Having learned of the discovery of a major deposit in the republic, a group of young men from Tyumen' wrote to the southern city: we would very much like to work in the Karakum. The association invited the boys. They came and began their stint. And 10 days later the train was taking them north--the burning heat was stronger than their sincere desire to work in the desert.

"The whole trouble is that the authorities engaged in putting together labor resources do not always take the scientists' recommendations into consideration," F. F. Sultanov, chief academic secretary of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, commented apropos this case. "Why did the northerners give in? Because they had come south at the very height of summer. But science has concluded with sufficient certainty that turnover is reduced by strict observance of the conditions of adaptation. The best time to come is the start of spring or mid-fall. But, admittedly, the question of skilled personnel brooks no delay. It is possible to determine in the north of the country also the organism's reaction to high temperatures and, consequently, to decide whether a person can work in the Karakum or not."

And what if the prognosis is not reassuring but precisely this specialist is needed in the desert, nevertheless? Such situations are rare in practice. How should matter be handled here? It is necessary for the person coming south to undergo special simulation. It is perfectly possible to accelerate the adaptation process by spending time (in accordance with special methods) in a heat compartment or sauna.

A recent experiment by Turkmen research assistants is very promising. A group of people who were to exchange the northern climate for a hot climate was taken into the mountains. The "settlers" were there more than a month. And the altitude prepared the people for the hot breath of the desert! Despite the fact that they began working in the desert in July, they easily bore the sharp increase in temperature. \*

The results of these studies merit close attention. Their application is a way to increasing the efficiency of the planned migration of the population and reducing spontaneous inflows and outflows of labor resources.

Utilization of other of the scientists' recommendations will be of no less national economic and social significance. For example, several variants have been suggested to the plants, factories and construction sites of the optimum combination of work and recreation aimed at insuring that people do not work at the hottest time. Only the "Karakumstroy" subdivisions and certain other construction organizations, whose collectives lead an isolated way of life and do not depend, say, on urban transit, stores and catering establishments, have equipped themselves with these recommendations. There have also been attempts to switch to a new work regimen in industry. However, they have not been successful--the passiveness of the local soviets in the solution of the important problem had its effect. The customary operating routine of children's preschool establishments, consumer services and so forth has not been tied in with the optimum schedule of enterprise activity. The business of reorganizing the working hours has been deferred indefinitely....

And this is a pity: a worker who started work at a cool time of the day would produce far more and preserve his health. As chronometric studies show, merely the organization of two breaks--from 1100 to 1200 and from 1400 to 1500 hours, for example--increases each worker's capacity for work 18 percent on average. Thus the reorganization of the summer schedule, and a comprehensive reorganization, moreover, on a settlement or even city scale is a beneficial and necessary business.

Light Industry does not take the south's hot climate sufficiently into consideration. There is no difference in the material or color of the special clothing of a drill operator in Turkmenia and, say, Bashkiria. And the oilmen of the two republics relax in identical trailers, moreover.

Organization of the industrial production of refreshing drinks--those which have been prepared in Turkmen families since ancient times--will help a great deal to protect the desert worker against the harmful influence of the heat. Take chal--a splendid means of quenching one's thirst made from diluted camel's milk. Scientists have ascertained that a person who drinks chal requires considerably less liquid.

And the broth made from camel's tongue? Turkmen research assistants claim its properties surpass those of any other drink. This broth not only quenches the thirst for a long time but also exerts a beneficial influence on the human organism.

Scientists are insistently recommending the conveyorized production of these drinks and catering completely for the requirements of the oilmen, canal builders, geologists and all pioneers of the harsh region.

"Of course, not all aspects of the 'man in the desert' problem have yet been researched by scientists," F. F. Sultanov, member of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, said. "Much work lies ahead. Particularly for medical men. There has been insufficient study, for example, of the action of medicines on people who spend the summer in the Karakum, and people suffering from disturbances of water-salt metabolism and certain other ailments require

special attention. The course of treatment of people under extreme conditions has many particular features, and for this reason in-depth development of the questions of 'desert medicine,' as is the case in the field of 'mountain medicine,' is essential."

...A white sun hangs over the Karakum the whole summer day long. The grass under it droops, and the animals take cover. Illusory apparitions of mirages appear and hide. And man is resisting the singeing breath of the great desert: extracting oil and gas, running canals, building cities, working the land and breeding animals. Here, in the country's hottest natural shop, he is not a guest but an indefatigable worker. And this is why special attention should be paid to his work and living conditions.

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ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT

KARAKUM CANAL DEVELOPMENT MAY EASE LABOR PROBLEM

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 14 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by two economists on economic development potential of Karakum Canal]

[Summary] Development of the Karakum Canal may help in the "rational utilization of rapidly increasing labor resources." "The solution of the labor resources problem has demanded and now demands the creation of jobs for thousands of able-bodied young men who each year come of age for work in the national economy."

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## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT

### UNQUALIFIED OFFICIALS ON LOCAL UNION COMMITTEES

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 23 Oct 79 p 2

[Report on Turkmen SSR Council of Trade Unions Plenum]

[Summary] A Turkmen SSR Council of Trade Unions Plenum was held on 22 October in Ashkhabad at which Premier Karryyev was present. O. K. Ishankuliyeva, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Trade Unions, and other speakers spoke of the growth of the movement in the Turkmen SSR, now numbering 276,000 members. The council and local committees are working on "insuring new forms and methods of work," in addition to inculcating proper work attitudes. But not enough is being done to improve the selection of union officials and activists. The Turkmen report (but not the Russian) adds: "In not a few cases workers with little training were recommended for the leadership of factory, plant and local committees. Speakers called for the improvement of the system of training and educating union workers."

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## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT

### UNUSED RESERVES CAUSE PLAN UNDERFULFILLMENT

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Results and Duties"]

[Summary] The published figures of the USSR and Turkmen SSR plan results "show the substantial nature of the successes achieved by the Soviet people in the past year." But they also show that in some sectors available possibilities and internal reserves are not being adequately used, resulting in underfulfillment of the plans. For example, of the republic's 306 enterprises with production plans to fulfill, 12 failed to do so. Others failed to improve output quality or to increase labor productivity to the required level. The ministries of construction materials industry, light industry, cotton ginning and heavy industry and other ministries and production and industrial enterprises failed to achieve the output demanded of them. There were particular shortcomings in the construction and installation industry. "So what is the root cause of these shortcomings?" As Comrade Brezhnev told the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the ministries and departments failed to carry through the decisive and radical revolution expected to them. They stuck to old ways, failed to organize matters properly and to supervise and check the work of cadres and so forth. "Had these failings not been allowed, we should have had many more successes, and our country's economy would have been greatly strengthened, the people's living standard would have been much raised, and our advance along the road to communism would have been far more rapid." This must be taken to heart everywhere by all. After the plan has been discussed and approved, it becomes law. "Laws must, obligatorily, be observed." The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU have issued a directive on improving work discipline and reducing labor turnover which is now of special importance. The USSR Constitution lays down rights and liberties, but also responsibilities. "The constitution is our basic law, and it must be realized that it is to be observed unconditionally."

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ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT

LABOR PROBLEMS IN COTTON-GINNING INDUSTRY

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 26 Dec 79 p 1

[Editorial on inefficiency in gin mills]

[Summary] There are "basic defects in work" in 3 of the 24 gin mills which come under the ministry. New machinery has been installed in one, as in many others, but there have been assembly faults. In general, high labor turnover has produced "a quite abnormal situation." The plan for the first 11 months was fulfilled 102.3 percent. But the increase in output in the first 3 years of the five-year plan was achieved by hiring excessive numbers of workers.

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PERFORMANCE, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT

MORE EMPLOYMENT NEEDED FOR TURKMEN LABOR

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 21 Dec 79 p 3

[Article by A. Annayev, director of the Turkmen branch of the USSR Labor Research Institute, and a colleague on employment prospects]

[Summary] "In our republic there is an acutely felt need to increase the employment of the able-bodied population because of the high rate of natural "increase" of the population. A study of the situation in Tashauzskaya Oblast has been conducted by the institute. "Over 1,000 persons from the unemployed able-bodied population were questioned" in the survey. Recommendations were made on the creation of more local and light industry enterprises or the enlargement of operating ones. "We now have to make a careful study of the employment of women, particularly in Western Turkmenia, whose natural resources have predetermined a predominant expansion of sectors connected with the employment of male labor." Other subjects studied included how much the recent output increases, in light industry, for example, have been due to hiring additional manpower than to any increase in labor productivity, variations in the earnings of kolkhoz members, which can be 350-60 or as much as R190-250 and more, labor mechanization questions and labor turnover.

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## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT

### 'LITTLE CARE' GIVEN TO TRAINING LOCAL WORKERS

Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Russian 10 Jan 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Young Worker"]

[Summary] The role of the workers' training in the vocational-technical education system has increased in recent years, "but at present the basic form of training workers is their training for direct production." Every year some 35,000 persons learn new production skills, and some 85,000 improve the level of their skills and economic knowledge, and some 15,000 leading workers make their contribution to this training and education. But this important matter is still not be tackled adequately in relation to the demands of today. "Little care is being given to the training of workers of local nationality." Particularly at fault are the chemical, petrochemical and petroleum-processing and gas industries, construction, food and light industry and the "Glavkarakumstroy." Bearing in mind the growing demands of the national economy in this matter, the Turkmenistan Communist Party and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers have announced measures to improve the training of workers and improve their qualifications. This is a very important state task. Courses that will meet the demand for them must be instituted. In every sector year-long training assignments must be organized for workers of local nationality and for women, who must receive a fair wage during training. The Turkmen SSR Gosplan and the State Committee for Labor must insure that the ministries and departments concerned expand the bases of their training operations, and, where such bases do not exist, they must create them.

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LAW AND ORDER

GAPUROV ON LAW AND ORDER IN TURKMENISTAN

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 31 Oct 79 pp 1-2

[Report of M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, at a republic party-aktiv meeting: "Strengthening Socialist Legality and Law and Order"]

(Text) In the report "An Improvement in Work To Maintain Law and Order and Intensify the Struggle Against Infringements of the Law in the Light of the Decisions of the 25th Party Congress, the CPSU Central Committee Decree of August 1979 and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's Instructions on These Questions" Comrade M. G. Gapurov observed that the working people of our country, closely rallied around their own Lenin Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by that outstanding present-day figure and loyal continuers of the cause of the great Lenin, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, i.e. successfully accomplishing the tasks of communist building outlined by the 25th party congress. A continuous process of the dynamic and intensive increase in the economic, scientific-technical and defense might of the Soviet state and an unswerving increase in Soviet people's material well-being and cultural level is underway.

The communists and working people of the republic, like all Soviet people, warmly approve and unanimously support the wise domestic and foreign policy of their own party, the conclusion of the SALT-2 Treaty with the United States and the concrete new proposals made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the ceremonial Berlin meeting on the 30th anniversary of the formation of the DDR, on the achievement of military relaxation in Europe and a guarantee to all peoples of a life under the conditions of security and peace.

A thorough and interested discussion is underway at the report and election meetings in the primary party organizations now being held in the republic party organization on the course of implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the recommendations and conclusions expounded in the speeches and works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. The communists are critically evaluating the results of their activity, determining new boundaries and outlining the

paths and methods of a further increase in production efficiency and work quality in all spheres of production and management in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees on questions of an improvement in planning and perfection of the economic mechanism and also the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work."

Implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree "Report of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee on Work To Fulfill the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress," the republic party organization is adopting energetic measures to increase the Turkmen SSR's economic potential and its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex.

While consistently and comprehensively solving the multifaceted problems of the development of the economy and an increase in Soviet people's well-being, the speaker continued, the CPSU is at the same time paying great attention to perfecting social relations, further developing socialist democracy and strengthening legality and law and order, which is an important ingredient of the successful accomplishment of the tasks of communist building. Evidence of this is the CPSU Central Committee decree "An Improvement in Work To Maintain Law and Order and Intensify the Struggle Against Infringements of the Law," which was adopted on 2 August of this year and which represents a comprehensive action program in the sphere of strengthening socialist legality and law and order over the long term.

This document examines comprehensively and in depth topical problems of an intensification of the struggle against infringements of the law, emphasizes that important measures have been implemented in our country in accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the provisions of the USSR Constitution to perfect legislation, improve the activity of the law-enforcement authorities, develop the public's activeness and increase its role in maintaining law and order and creates the necessary conditions for eradicating all infringements of law and order, liquidating crime and removing its underlying causes.

At the same time the decree emphasizes that the tasks of strengthening law and order and intensifying the struggle against infringements of the law are as yet being accomplished insufficiently effectively and that crimes are still widespread. Crime, drunkenness and other antisocial phenomena are causing the state considerable losses and giving rise to the working people's justified censure. Particular attention is paid to the fact that insufficient use is made in the struggle against crime of means of state and public influence and people's education, and it is emphasized that the law-enforcement authorities frequently display passiveness in forestalling, cutting short and exposing crimes and do not always make a principled evaluation of the results of their work and that the party committees and soviet authorities underestimate the very acute nature of the struggle against crime, are frequently reconciled to the neglected state of educational work

to insure daily leadership of the law-enforcement authorities and strict answerability for the state of law and order.

This profound and party-minded principled analysis corresponds in full to the state of affairs in our republic, and, proceeding from this, this aktiv meeting has been convened to discuss the state of law and order and legality from the standpoints of the requirements of this CPSU Central Committee decree and to outline and, then, organize the effective accomplishment of the tasks advanced therein. An analysis of the state of affairs shows that the party committees, soviets and their ispolkoms and commissions, labor union and Komsomol organizations, ministries and departments and managers and law-enforcement authorities are implementing a complex of measures of an organizational, economic, ideological education and legal nature in close connection with the socioeconomic development of the republic and the oblasts, cities, rayons and labor collectives, which will enable us to achieve a strengthening of socialist law and order and legality in the republic.

The Bezmein Gorkom, for example, displays constant concern to unify the efforts in the struggle against antisocial manifestations of the party and economic organizations, law-enforcement authorities, the family, school and the broad public, systematically examines the state of affairs and receives reports from the leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of labor collectives where an infelicitous situation is taking shape. Public order and service stations, the volunteer public order squads and prevention councils in the labor collectives are working actively, and the personal responsibility of the internal affairs and prosecutor's office authorities has been increased. All this is having a marked effect on the strengthening of law and order and the reduction of antisocial manifestations.

The Maryyskiy Gorkom, which is taking concrete steps to enhance the level of leadership of the law-enforcement authorities, primarily the internal affairs department, augment the legal education of the public and strengthen the leading people's collectives' patronage and cultural relations, is engaging purposefully in these questions. All this has made it possible to achieve a considerable reduction in infringements of the law in the past 3 years.

The fact that in Bezmein and Mary serious crimes, attacks on people's life and health and hooligan acts are falling consistently is typical.

High leadership, high exactingness and the correct use of all available forces and resources in preventing infringements of the law are making it possible to achieve a strengthening of public order and a reduction in crime in the city of Tashauz and in Serakhskiy, Sayatskiy, Sakarskiy, Kunya-Urgenchskiy, Murgabskiy and certain other rayons.

As a result of additional measures implemented under the direction of the party committees, soviet, economic and law-enforcement authorities and volunteer organization we have succeeded in the current year in achieving an improvement in the day-to-day situation in the republic, and there has been

a reduction in the most dangerous crimes, murders, grievous bodily assaults, larceny and hooliganism.

However, there are still many appreciable shortcomings in this matter, and the content and methods of work do not fully correspond to the high demands determined in the CPSU Central Committee decree of 2 August 1979.

Many party committees and soviet authorities do not always engage purposefully in the organization of work on strengthening law and order and intensifying the struggle against infringements of the law, and there is a lack of drive, comprehensiveness and unity of action of the party, state, economic, labor union, Komsomol and other public organizations in this matter. The broad working people's masses are being enlisted in this work unsatisfactorily. The work of the public order squads, comrades' courts and other voluntary public organizations has not been properly adjusted. As before, insufficient attention is being paid to the citizens' legal education.

Serious shortcomings in the prevention of infringements of the law and in the strengthening of socialist law and order and legality are tolerated in Krasnovodskaya Oblast, the cities of Ashkhabad and Chardzhou and Vekil'-BazarSKIY, MaryySKIY, ChardzhousKIY, Il'yandINSKIY, Tel'mANSKIY, TashauzSKIY and certain other rayons.

The speaker went on to dwell on the role and tasks of the soviets of people's deputies and their permanent commissions and ispolkoms in strengthening law and order. Attention was drawn to this in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's program speeches at the CPSU Central Committee April (1979) Plenum and the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation and also in the USSR Constitution and the Turkmen SSR Constitution. Unfortunately, many of the republic's local soviets and their ispolkoms do not always make full use of the rights they have been accorded in the struggle for a healthy social routine and model public order, do not display due concern to prevent infringements of the law and are solving inadequately questions of the creation of the necessary conditions for the organization of the cultural leisure time of the working people, particularly the young people, at their place of residence. The resources released for this purpose are frequently not assimilated.

Not everything is being done in certain cities and rayons to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "A Further Improvement in the Activity of the Volunteer Public Order Squads." Due attention is not being paid to increasing the efficiency of the squads' activity and to their specialization and to the ideological-political, moral and legal training of the squad members.

An important place is occupied by the public order-maintenance stations, which exert an appreciable influence on the strengthening of public order, in the system of public institutions for preventing infringements of the

law at the place of residence. But here and there the party committees and soviet ispolkoms continue to underestimate the role of these volunteer formations and tolerate elements of formalism.

The republic's labor union authorities are failing to perform in full their role in strengthening labor and production discipline and public order. The Turkmen SSR Council of Trade Unions and the republic union committees and oblast councils are failing to insure everywhere fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political Education Work" in the section relating to an increase in the role of the working people's collectives both in production and in ideological education activity. At many enterprises and construction sites and in organizations and establishments the union organizations are studying social-everyday questions inadequately, are reconciled with infringements of labor legislation and are failing to insure the extensive use of the authority and possibilities of the comrades' courts in strengthening discipline and public order and the safekeeping of socialist property.

The labor collective and its responsibility for strengthening discipline and public order and for people's ideological and moral training have a special role in prevention of infringements of the law. "The labor collective and the work of its party, union and Komsomol organizations," Comrade L. I. Bezinev observes, "reflects the entire life of society--economic, political and spiritual.... The opinion of the collective and the influence of the collective which daily surrounds a person may often do more than any official decrees."

This can be seen particularly distinctly in the example of the Chardzhou superphosphates Plant imeni V. I. Lenin. This collective's activity in strengthening law and order is conducted efficiently, and all questions are settled comprehensively and in accordance with the plans of economic and social development, socialist pledges and collective contracts.

Party, labor union, Komsomol and workers' meetings and party, plant and Komsovolsk committee sessions regularly examine questions of the organization of educational work, reports are received from individual workers on their conduct in everyday life and in production, and much is done to create a propitious moral-psychological atmosphere, particularly for young workers, specialists and juveniles.

The 40 teacher-patrons carry out individual work with the young people, instill in them a love for their chosen profession and instill diligence, high moral attributes, conscious good conduct and cultured behavior in everyday life and on the job.

Following the experience of the Cherepovets Metallurgical Plant, the personal responsibility of service and shop chiefs and other engineering-technical personnel for the results of educational work is increasing. The prevention council, the comrades' courts, the public order squads and other

volunteer organizations are in active operation. Close interaction is maintained with the administrative bodies, whose representatives constantly appear before the collective with lectures and talks. Antisocial manifestations have practically been eliminated and labor discipline is strengthening constantly at the plant, and this, in turn, is enabling the collective to march in the vanguard of socialist competition and cope successfully with the plan quotas and adopted pledges.

Active, purposeful work to strengthen labor discipline and public order is being performed in the collectives of the "Krasnyy metallist" Plant, the "Turkmenkover" Firm, the Maryyskiy Gin Mill imeni V. P. Chkalov, the "Nebitdagneft'" Oil-Gas-Producing Administration imeni 50-letiya SSSR, the Bezmein Cement Plant and a number of other enterprises.

Unfortunately, this is far from everywhere the case. Certain enterprises adopt a conciliatory attitude toward violators of labor and production discipline and public order. Infringements of the law by juveniles have not been eradicated, and it is emphasized that the Turkmenistan Komsomol Central Committee and the republic Komsomol committees and primary Komsomol organizations must in all their activity educate young men and women in a spirit of diligence and high morality and struggle resolutely against spiritual poverty, indifference and cynicism penetrating the milieu of youth and against all manifestations of philistine mentality and morals. Education of the younger generation is a matter of great state importance and must be undertaken by party, soviet, labor union and Komsomol organizations, business managers, ideological, instructional and educational, cultural and sports establishments and organizations and also the law-enforcement authorities.

M. G. Gapurov went on to observe that our country attaches great importance to the creation of a healthy moral microclimate in the cities and villages and in each labor cell. The urgency of this task was emphasized in the CPSU Central Committee decree on an intensification of the offensive against drunkenness and alcoholism which was adopted 7 years ago. Notable results have been achieved where the party organizations have joined actively in work to implement it--there is an improvement in the social life and moral atmosphere in the population centers and production collectives.

At the same time a once-only campaign-style approach was adopted toward this work and the eradication of drunkenness and the infringements of the law, absenteeism and other violations of labor discipline connected with it was not achieved in certain places, primarily in Ashkhabad, Krasnovodsk, Cheleken, Chardzhou, Mary, Tashuaz and Bayram-Ali. Violations in the sale of hard liquor are permitted, and there is only a slow increase in the production and development of the network of enterprises for the sale of beer, plant juice, ice cream, mineral water and squashes. The commissions for struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism are working insufficiently effectively and are not doing enough to unite the efforts of the state authorities and public organizations in this work.

The party committees, local soviet ispolkoms, ministries and departments and administrative bodies have been set the task of implementing more effective measures for the prevention of drunkenness and drug addiction, and increase in the public and legal influence on drunkards and drug addicts, strict observance of the established rules of the sale of liquor and for the expansion of the network of drug-treatment establishments, at enterprises also. It is essential to make anti-alcohol propaganda more active and convincing and aggressive and effective.

The struggle against vestiges of the past is being conducted insufficiently actively and consistently in certain rayons--Bakhardenkiy, Kirovskiy, Tedzhenskiy, Kara-Kalinskiy, Khodzhambasskiy, Kalininskiy, Bayram-Aliyskiy, Kushkinskiy and Marryskiy--the social and economic changes occurring in the countryside are not always taken into consideration, and new Soviet rites and rituals are being introduced inadequately in the social life of the working people.

The speaker went on to say that a further strengthening of legality in economic relations, a decisive struggle against encroachments on socialist property and the eradication of negligent management, waste, artificially inflated reports and window-dressing are more necessary than ever at all levels of management. The 25th party congress and the CPUS Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums drew attention to the need for the strictest reinforcement of order and discipline, a regime of thrift and the careful expenditure of everything created by the people's labor. This proposition was legislatively recorded in the USSR Constitution and the Turkmen SSR Constitution.

Unfortunately, the leaders of certain ministries and departments, primarily of trade, light, food and meat and dairy industry, construction and construction materials industry, the "Turkmenpotrebsoyuz" and the "Turkmenplodovoshcheprom" are still displaying a lack of concern and are unsatisfactorily fulfilling the party and government instructions on removing all the causes and conditions contributing to embezzlement, waste and mismanagement. Intradepartmental control is poorly organized, and audits and stock-taking are frequently conducted superficially, and the actual state of affairs is not revealed. The condemned practice of hiring to positions of material responsibility persons with a criminal record who do not inspire trust is continuing in places.

An inadequate struggle is still being waged against petty larceny, infringements of the rules of Soviet trade, speculation and graft. Big losses are being inflicted on the economy by transport idling, losses of electric power and fuel resources and fires. There are serious shortcomings in the struggle against negligent management, the manufacture of substandard products, violations of plan and production discipline, artificially inflated reports and other distortions in reporting to the state.

Having lost their sense of responsibility for their entrusted field, certain leaders embark on the path of the distortion of returns, are undeservedly

placed among the frontrunners and receive illegal bonuses. Local party and soviet authorities frequently adopted a conciliatory attitude toward instances of window-dressing and inflated reports. The labor collectives, union organizations and people's control organs are being enlisted insufficiently in the struggle against violations of state discipline. The co-ordination of the administrative bodies' actions with the people's control committees is not always properly secured, and supervision of the observance of economic legislation is in need of improvement.

It is proposed that the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, soviet ispolkoms and the Turkmen SSR People's Control Committee, ministries and departments and the law-enforcement authorities adopt additional measures to strengthen state and production discipline.

The antistate actions expressed in inflated reports and window-dressing are incompatible with the socialist principles of management. They distort the real state of affairs, make the correct planning of the economy more difficult and prevent the rational distribution of material, labor and financial resources. All this has a moralizing effect on the personnel and lowers their responsibility for the entrusted area of work. Strict party and state proceedings, as far as expulsion from the party, dismissal from their posts and indictment, must be instituted against those who permitted these or similar actions.

The eradication of infringements of the law, the liquidation of crime and the removal of all its underlying causes--such is the party's program task. The daily efforts of all party, soviet and public organizations are essential for its successful accomplishment, but particular responsibility is borne by the internal affairs, prosecutor's office, justice and court authorities, which are called upon to stand guard over Soviet legality, the interests of society and the rights of Soviet citizens.

The party and government put a high value on the difficult, but honorable labor of the workers of these bodies and display constant concern to reinforce them with trained personnel and to improve the workers' material position and cultural-social conditions.

Approximately 70 percent of those newly accepted for service in our republic's internal affairs organs is sent by working people's collectives and party and Komsomol organizations. Currently approximately 80 percent of superintendents has higher and secondary specialized education. There has been an improvement in the qualitative composition of the personnel of other law-enforcement authorities.

Measures have been adopted to improve the structure of the administration of the internal affairs organs. City and oblast administrations have been amalgamated into the unified Ashoblgorispolkoms Internal Affairs Administration in the republic capital. This has made it possible to cut down on the

managerial staff, reinforce the leading rayon-level services, increase service and executant discipline and improve analytical work.

These and other measures have contributed to positive trends being discerned in the content, style and methods of work of the law-enforcement authorities. They have begun to react better to changes in the day-to-day situation and have increased the coordination of their actions.

Nevertheless, the republic's law-enforcement authorities are still performing the tasks confronting them with insufficient effectiveness and quality and are making use of far from all the opportunities and accorded rights at their disposal for the strengthening of socialist legality and law and order and the timely forestalling, cutting short and exposure of crime.

The operational flexibility and high professional expertise of the officials is not always insured in the exposure of crimes, and progressive means and methods and scientific-technical facilities are not employed sufficiently effectively.

The prevention of criminal assaults on people's life and health demand the particular attention of the law-enforcement authorities. In the majority of cases these infringements of the law are connected with drunkenness, domestic conflicts, shortcomings in the organization of intelligent leisure time and overights in educational work at the working people's place of residence. All this demands an increase in the role and responsibility of divisional militia inspectors and a broadening of their relations with the public.

A means of strengthening law and order is the reeducation of offenders, which demands a further improvement in the activity of the corrective-labor establishments and the strengthening of legality in them and an intensification of political education work among the prisoners. Certain cities and rayons do not always adopt the necessary measures for the timely job placement and retention in the collectives of persons released from a prison sentence and permit violations of the requirements of the law concerning militia supervision of recidivists.

There needs to be increased supervision of the behavior in their places of residence of those on probation and parole who have been given work in the national economy. It is essential to improve work on their reeducation and on finding them a job and shelter.

An important means of forestalling the causes and conditions of the perpetration of legal infringements is the struggle against parasitism and vagrancy, but it is not always of a constant, purposeful and aggressive nature everywhere. There are many parasites and unregistered persons in the city of Ashkhabad, which is exerting a negative influence on the day-to-day atmosphere in the capital and in the republic as a whole. The militia authorities and the local soviets are called on to insure the timely exposure of

persons declining socially useful labor and to strive to find them jobs and keep them in the collective and adopt the measures of influence envisaged by the law in respect of those who are stubbornly unwilling to work.

The speaker analyzed the activity of the staffs of the Struggle Against the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, the State Automobile Inspectorate and the internal affairs organs of the republic, revealed the shortcomings and oversights in their work and determined the tasks ensuing from the CPSU Central Committee decree of 2 August 1979.

M. G. Gapurov then dwelt on the activity of the prosecutor's office authorities and observed that the republic prosecutor's office and the oblast, city and rayon prosecutors are failing to insure supervision to the full extent of the comprehensive, objective and full investigation of criminal cases and that a considerable number of cases is still being returned for additional investigation. There are instances of red tape and violations of citizens' constitutional rights. There are serious shortcomings in the exercise of control by the prosecutor's office over the completeness of the investigation of cases concerning the manufacture of substandard products, remiss management, inflated reports, abuses, graft and embezzlement. The prosecutor's office authorities are reacting insufficiently sharply and high-mindedly to infringements of the laws concerning the preservation of socialist property.

The Turkmen SSR Prosecutor's Office and MVD do not always evaluate the results of their work critically and are slow in removing shortcomings in the activity of their subordinate bodies.

The Turkmen SSR Ministry of Justice and its organs locally are also being slow to remove the shortcomings and oversights in their practical activity. The people's courts and the courts of appeal do not always try criminal and civil cases in timely and high-quality manner, permit mistakes in the application of rules of procedure and the imposition of unjustifiably lenient measures of punishment and display insufficient concern to raise the professional and cultural level and educative and precautionary significance of court trials. Compensation for material loss is at a low level. Legal propaganda and the procedural guidance of legal work in the national economy are in need of further improvement.

The speaker paid particular attention to the work on the selection, placement and training of personnel in the internal affairs, prosecutor's office, justice and court bodies, revealed shortcomings and omissions and mentioned instances of violations of discipline, legality and official duty on the part of individual officials of the law-enforcement bodies. M. G. Gapurov went on to say that in an improvement in the content and methods of the work of the law-enforcement authorities a big role belongs to their personnel apparatus, which should study daily questions of an increase in the workers' responsibility for their entrusted area, reinforce discipline, improve their vocational training, form the apparatus thoughtfully and

purposefully and display concern for the creation of an effective personnel reserve. The role of the political education staffs in strengthening discipline and educating the personnel of the internal affairs bodies is still inadequate, and they are frequently carried away by the implementation of a variety of general measures and engage insufficiently and frequently mala-droitly in the individual training of the officials. More efficient use must be made of the political information workers in intensifying the moral-political education of the personnel and creating a favorable climate and an atmosphere of high-mindedness and high mutual exactingness in the service and subdivision collectives.

The activity of the party organizations of the law-enforcement authorities should be more purposeful and high-minded. They should make fuller use of the right granted by the CPSU Statutes of control over the activity of the apparatus for the fulfillment of party and government directives, strive for the introduction of a party work style at all levels and inculcate in the workers a spirit of their impeccable performance of their official duty, a critical evaluation of the results of their work, the strictest observance of legality, high political vigilance and intolerance of shortcomings.

The party, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, expects of these authorities "even greater initiative, high-mindedness and implacability in the struggle against all infringements of Soviet law and order."

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree of 2 August 1979, the party committees are obliged to intensify supervision of the work of the law-enforcement authorities, adopt measures to reinforce them with trained personnel, show a constant interest in broadening their relations with the public and creating around them an atmosphere of respect and support and display concern for the creation for them of the necessary conditions for their performance of their official duty and for their recreation.

The CPSU Central Committee decree assigns a big role to the ideological establishments, newspaper and journal editorial offices, the "Znaniye" Society and the creative unions. They are called on to improve the illustration of questions of the struggle against infringements of the law and drunkenness, parasitism and graft, concretely and convincingly reveal the antisocial essence of these phenomena and systematically portray the positive experience of the collectives' and public's participation in the maintenance of order and the selfless labor of the workers of the law-enforcement bodies in protecting the interests of the state and the rights of citizens against criminal assaults.

Unfortunately, our writers and poets, composers and other creative workers are still paying insufficient attention to these questions. Yet we have in our practical activity positive experience of the maintenance of law and order and examples of the conscientious, exemplary, selfless attitude of militia officials and squad members to their official and public duty.

It is necessary to propagandize such examples in a highly artistic, interesting, vivid and intelligible and memorable form and to more actively support relations with the prosecutor's office, internal affairs, justice and court bodies in the legal and moral-ethical education of the working people, particularly the youth.

A particularly honorable and responsible mission here belongs to our men of letters, which was stressed with all certainty at an all-union scientific-practical conference organized by the USSR MVD and the USSR Writers Union which was recently held in Tashkent and which was devoted to illustrating moral-ethical and legal problems in fiction. The writers and all creative workers of Turkmenistan must make their impressive contribution to shaping the communist high-mindedness of the republic's working people and their high morality, active position in life and indestructible belief in the greatness of our goals.

M. G. Gapurov further said that a comprehensive approach must be insured in the strengthening of socialist legality and law and order and in the prevention of infringements of the law and that it was essential that this work be performed constantly and purposefully and be closely interwoven with educational, organizing and economic activity and an improvement in the work of the schools, VUZ's, secondary specialized and vocational-technical academic institutions, the labor collectives and the entire system of ideological influence of people.

It is proposed that the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms implement additional measures aimed at the effective amalgamation of efforts in the strengthening of legality and law and order of all party organizations, labor collectives, ideological and instructional and educational establishments, law-enforcement authorities, volunteer public order squads, comrades' courts, public order-maintenance stations and other volunteer bodies.

It is essential, as the 25th party congress emphasized, to make full use in the struggle against antisocial manifestations of the opinion of the labor collective, the critical words of the press, methods of persuasion and the force of the law, paying particular attention to the ubiquitous and extensive development of the prevention of infringements of the law, the active formation of a socialist legal conscience in each citizen and the unswerving fulfillment of the adopted CPSU Central Committee and Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee decrees on these questions, our own decisions and the rules of Soviet legislation.

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